The Best and Cheapest
IN THE CITY.
WANT Ads. of Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WANTS Advertised in THE POST-DISPATCH
REACH 150,000 READERS.

VOL. 37.—NO. 298. ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1887. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

The Early-Morning Anglers

May catch the following fish in being this week, from 8 to 12, on the banks of the

GREAT BROADWAY BROOK

—OF—

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

Note what the early-morning fisherman may catch:

1,000 Bridal Quilts, 11-4 size, early morning price, 85c; afternoon and regular price, $1.15.

25 pieces Cream Damask Table Linen, 61 inches wide, early morning price, 35c; afternoon and regular price, 50c.

500 dozen Boys' School Hose, full fashioned, colors, navy and brown, 12 threads with double knees, all sizes, 6 to 8½, morning price, 25c; afternoon and regular price, 60c.

50 dozen full-bleached all-linen Damask Towels, 22x45 inches, early morning price, 17½c; afternoon and regular price, 25c.

100 dozen elegant French woven Corsets, 5 hooks, extra long waist, early morning price, 80c; afternoon and regular price, $1.

50 dozen splendid long-waisted Corsets, double busk and side steels, early morning price, 65c; afternoon and regular price, 85c.

150 dozen Ladies' fine Cassimere Vests, extra good quality, high neck and short sleeves, morning price, 30c; afternoon and regular price, 50c.

1,000 beautiful Painted Satin Fans, morning price, 40c; afternoon and regular price, 60c.

Ladies' Painted Fans, all colors, morning price, 10c; afternoon and regular price, 15c.

500 Imported black all-wool Cashmere Jerseys, with red, tan and white braided vests, morning price, $1.45; afternoon and regular price, $2.25.

250 Ladies' Calico Wrappers, early morning price, 65c; afternoon and regular price, $1.25.

100 20-inch all-silk Parasols, with white and burnt celluloid handles, morning price, $1.45; afternoon and regular price, $2.00.

50 colored satin Parasols in brocades and stripes, with fancy handles, morning price, $2.50; afternoon and regular price, $3.75.

1500 yards ecru India Linen, morning price, 15c; afternoon and regular price, 25c.

300 yards fine checked Nainsook, morning price, 12½c; afternoon and regular price, 20c.

175 yards 4-4 white embroidered Flannel, embroidery 5½ inches deep, morning price, $1.40; afternoon and regular price, $1.65 a yard.

85 dozen ladies' white and black Canvas Belts, morning price, 7c; afternoon and regular price, 15c.

Barbour's Linen Thread, morning price, 6½c; afternoon and regular price, 10c.

9-4 Pepperell Mills bleached Sheeting, morning price, 15c; afternoon and regular price, 18¾c.

10-4 Pepperill Mills Unbleached Sheeting; morning price, 17½c; afternoon and regular price, 20c.

Ladies' 11-inch Pure Silk Mitts, with Glove Thumb only in black, and warranted fast colors; morning price, 25c; afternoon and regular price, 35c.

Ladies' best quality Taffeta Silk Gloves, in black and colors, all sizes; morning price, 35c; afternoon and regular price, 50c.

50 dozen Ladies' Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs; 15c each, morning and all-day prices.

Ladies' All-Linen Double Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; morning price, 10c; afternoon price, 12½c.

100 pcs 45-inch Skirtings, Ecru Batiste, fancy embroidered; morning price, $1.50; afternoon and regular price, $1.90.

75 pcs 45-inch Skirtings, French Nainsook, fancy work on navy blue, tan and brown; morning price, $1.35; afternoon and regular price, $1.75.

Ladies' Skirts, with 13-inch Hamburg embroidered flounce, headed with tucks; best of muslin; morning price, $1; afternoon and regular price, $1.50.

Ladies' Chemises, band and sleeves finished with a neat cambric ruffle; good muslin; morning price, 25c; afternoon and regular price, 40c.

58 pieces fine Brocaded Silks, assorted colors; morning price, 50c; afternoon price, 65c.

25 pieces figured China Silks; morning price, 25c per yard; afternoon price, 35c.

200 pieces No. 9 Ribbon, gros grain with picot edge; all silk; morning price, 15c a yard; afternoon and regular price, 20c a yard.

300 pieces No. 9 Ribbon, gros grain with picot edge, all silk; morning price, 20c a yard; afternoon and regular price, 25c a yard.

48 pieces No. 20 Ribbon, fancy striped with loop edge; morning price, 40c a yard; afternoon and regular price, 60c a yard.

Handsome Decorated Tea Sets, consisting of 56 pcs; morning price, $7; afternoon price, $9.50.

Fancy Decorated Toilet Sets, consisting of 10 pcs.; morning price $2.25, afternoon price $3.50.

Large Round Willow Clothes Hampers; morning price 74c, afternoon price 85c.

Large Wash Tubs; morning price 40c, afternoon price 55c.

6 cases Dress Calicoes; morning price 2¾c, afternoon and regular price 3½c.

500 pieces Cream Crinkle, with colored hair line; morning price 4c, afternoon and regular price 6½c.

1,800 pieces yard-wide Repp Suiting; morning price 5c, afternoon and regular price 7½c and worth 10c.

400 pieces Cocheco Pongee Suiting; morning price 7½c, afternoon and regular price 8½c and worth 12½c.

A large lot yard-wide Sateens; morning price 8½c, afternoon and regular price 10c and worth 12½c and 15c.

Ladies' hand-turned low-button Shoes; morning price, $1.25; afternoon and regular price, $2; sizes, 2½ to 6.

Children's pebble-goat spring-heel Button, worked holes; morning price, 79c; afternoon and regular price, $1.25; sizes, 8½ to 11.

40 French-pattern Hats and Bonnets; morning price, $4.75; afternoon and regular price, $8.50.

25 dozen Baby French-Swiss Caps; morning price, 20c; cost to manufacture, 37½c.

500 pure wool Zephyr Shawls, in cream, white, blue and cardinal; morning price, 50c; afternoon and regular price, 85c.

100 pairs Lace Curtains, real Nottingham lace, taped edge, in cream and ecru; morning price, $1.25; afternoon and regular price, $1.75.

BOOKS!

"Middlemarch," by George Eliot, "Mysteries of Paris," by Eugene Sue, morning price, 38c each; regular price, 50c; postage, 9c extra.

"The Dead Secret," "Heart and Science," by Wilkie Collins, 20c each; postage, 5c extra.

The "Witch's Head," by the author of "She," 20c; postage, 5c extra.

"Old Middleton's Money," by Mary Cecil Hay, 20c; postage, 5c extra.

"King Solomon's Mines," by the author of "She," 20c; postage, 5c extra.

Shop in the cool morning, and make a mint of money at the Great World's Mart of

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

C·R·A·W·F·O·R·D·'·S·!

Monday.

TO see the string of carriages and crowds of people about the Great Broadway Bazaar at 8:30 this a. m. one would think something big was going on, and the thought would hit the nail fair and square on the head.

FIRST came the early morning crowd after the 25-cent china silks; figured lawns at 3 1-2 cents; children's pebble goat shoes, 79 cents (afternoon and regular price, $1.25); fine muslin skirt, with linen ruffle and insertion on a deep tucked cambric flounce, for 75 cents! New calicoes, 2 1-2 cents; made calico wrappers, 65 cents!! What woman'll let slip a chance of getting a $1.25 wrapper for 65 cents, the only proviso being that she come in the cool of the day?

WHEN the great embroidery purchase crowd began filling the aisles and asking for Swiss edgings at 3 1-2 cents, 6 1-4 cents and 7 1-2 cents; deep Swiss flouncings at 20 cents and 25 cents—everybody said this was a tremendous big bargain, and many out-of-town shoppers bought it by the whole piece—real French nainsook embroideries at 30 cents to $2, and Swiss and two-toned French embroideries at 35 cents, we saw a busy day before us, but the rush exceeded our anticipations, and we are too tired out to tell you about those handsome embroidered robes, worth $5, for $1.95.

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

Pure Milk, : : 5c.
Lemonade, : : 5c.
Red Raspberries, 10c.
Ice Cream, : : 10c.

THE POPULAR
DELICATESSEN
LUNCH ROOMS,
118 N. FOURTH STREET,
712 OLIVE STREET,
718 NORTH BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH
West End Hotel.
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT
Will Open June 11; the Hotel June 23.
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH.
New York Office, 52 Broadway.

HOTELS.

The New Merchants' Hotel,
S. W. COR. 12TH & OLIVE.
Newly
Refitted and Refurnished Throughout.
Rates, $2 per day G. W. JENKS & SON, Prop

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY.
A PRIVATE SELECT SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES.

Situated at Jennings, Mo., eight miles from St. Louis, (on Wabash R'y,) and one of its most beautiful suburbs. Discipline careful and homelike; each pupil individualized. Seven experienced teachers. Commodious, well ventilated buildings with beautiful and ample grounds. Seventeenth Year commences Sept. 7, '87. For particulars, catalogue, etc., apply at once to the Principal,
B. T. BLEWETT, LL.D., Jennings, Mo.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. (Central Standard time) on Wednesday, July 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as Barrack and Office Furniture, Six-mule wagons, Escort wagons, Ambulances, Dougherty Spring wagons, Dump carts, wagon materials, Blacksmiths', Farriers', Wheelwrights', Masons', Saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for ———, at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Christ Droege, by his certain deed of Trust, dated October 6th, 1886, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in Book 802, page 267, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit:

Lot number eight (8), in block 3 of George Bailey's 1st addition, and in block 1940 of the city of St. Louis, said lot containing a front of twenty-five feet (25), on the north line of Bailey avenue, by a depth northwardly of one hundred and twenty feet (120) to an alley 15 feet wide, bounded east by lot 9, west by lot 7 of said block and addition, south by Bailey avenue and north by said alley; being the same lot acquired by said Christ Droege, from Wm. Lewis and wife, by deed of even date herewith; which said conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the first of said notes; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust the undersigned will, on

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1887,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., sell the above described real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes of satisfying said notes and the costs of executing the trust.

AUGUST GEHNER, Trustee.

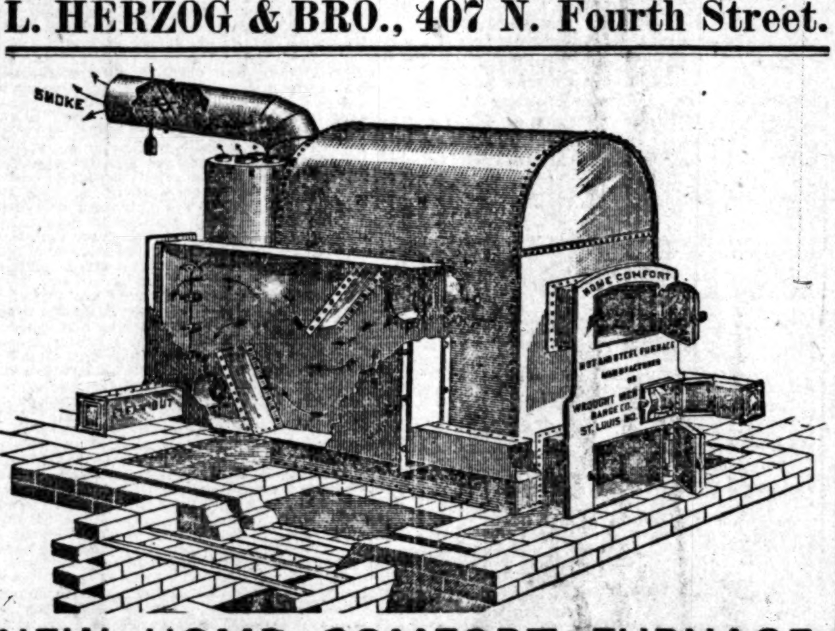
HERZOG'S
Frightfully Cheap Dry Goods
—TO-MORROW—

Whether you DO or whether you DO NOT like to buy Bargains, come and see this, our GREAT, GREAT SALE. It beats anything ever seen or heard of.

15 pieces wool mixed Dress goods reduced from 15c to	3¾c a yard
15 pieces first-class 10c pink Gingham, remnants of Lawns, remnants of Cambric and other stuff reduced to	4½c a yard
Remnants of Lace, Seersuckers and other odds and ends of dry goods reduced to	2c a yard
All the 20c Sateens this week, 12 yards for	$1
20 pieces double-fold Debeiges, in browns and grays and fancies, reduced to	14c yard
10 special styles of 40c best French Sateens, to close out, reduced to	29c yard
Come early for these.	
35c Ecru, black, white Lace Grenadines, reduced to	14c yard
35c white Welt Piques, very excellent quality, reduced to	18¾c yard
The scarcest goods to-day.	
Our regular 85c very finest real French white corded Piques, reduced to	49c
Combination Ginghams, reduced to 12½ and	19c yard
Ladies' Linen Cuffs	7c pair
Ladies' Linen Collars	4½c each
300 boxes white Tourist Ruchings	11c box
Few 40c Chemisettes, little dusty	11c
White Tarlatan Ruches	1c each
Crepe Lisse Ruches, white or colored	2c each
12 yards Embroidering Worsted Braids for	5c
Hercules Braids, white or colored	1c yard
Silk Tassels	1c each
40-inch wide White Oriental 75c Lace Flouncing	34c yard
40-inch wide fine 95c Ecru Lace Flouncing	48c yard
40-inch wide lovely 85c Swiss Embroidery for	44c yard
600 different Fans bought from a traveler at two-thirds off; we sell them same way.	
3 to 5 inches wide, very fine 60c Swiss Embroideries, for	18c
20c Turkish Tidies	9c
The new white fancy 75c Braid for Piques, reduced to	44c

Ladies' Linen 12½c Handkerchiefs	7c
New Silver Belts	19c, 75c, $1
Garnet and brown 20c Gauze Ribbons for	2c a yard
40-inch wide Swiss Embroidered Skirting, the embroidered part of which extends 31 inches; reduced from $1.35 to	79c
Skirt Steels, all of one length	1c each Steel
Brown Worsted Ball Trimmings	1c a yard
Tourists' Alligator Bags, 15 inches long, for	$2.39
35c Lisle Gloves for	17c
Ladies' 30c Striped Hose	17c
Ladies' 39c Jersey Mitts	24c
25c Black, watered, all-silk Ribbons, and other plain and fancy 20c silk Ribbons	7c a yard
$1.75 Valenciennes Flouncing reduced to	$1.19
Ladies' Satin Coaching parasols	98c
Ladies' Twilled all-silk Serge Sun Umbrellas	$1.47
Wonderful, all our colored embroideries at 3½c, 7c, 14c, 21c, 28c yard; worth three times the money	
Ladies' Gauze vests	24c
75c Millinery Colored Crepes reduced to	14c
Rhinestone Gold and Silver Collar Buttons	9c
Shell Pins and Combs	2c, 4c, 7c
Amber Hat Pins	½c each
Beautiful New Soaps worth 8c and 15c cake; for 4c and 8c piece.	
25c Stockinette Dress Shields	13c
Torchon Laces	1c yard
Very fine Corset Covers, costing from $1.50 to $3 piece, very, very fine, little dusty, all go for	98c piece
White Suits	$2.39, $3.50, $5, $7.50, worth double
For fun we will sell just 60 of our $1 Hats, very best shapes and qualities, for	19c each
For mischief, 50 Lace Caps, little dusty	10c each
More fun, 65c Corsets	22c
$1.50 Corsets for	68c
150 Ladies' Grass-cloth Linen Dusters, some more, some less, but all damaged somewhere, for each duster	24c
Misses' Ribbed Lisle Hose, all sizes, three pairs for	49c

L. HERZOG & BRO., 407 N. Fourth Street.



NEW HOME COMFORT FURNACE.

THE GRANDEST HEATER IN THE WORLD.

Wrought Steel, Gas and Dust Proof. We believe we have by long odds the Best Furnace Made in every particular. Repairs cost from one-tenth to one-twentieth of cast-iron furnaces. Call and examine at 411 North Fourth street.

FULL LINE OF HOME COMFORT RANGES.

Wrought Iron Range Comp'y.

St. Louis City Bonds.

The undersigned are authorized by Ordinance 13,932, approved March 15, 1887, to sell St. Louis City Bonds to the amount of about $4,300,000, for the purpose of redeeming maturing bonded indebtedness. Nearly three millions of that amount have been subscribed. We have determined, with the consent of the Ways and Means Committees of the two Houses of the Municipal Assembly, to issue bonds bearing 3.65 per cent interest. They are to be straight twenty-year GOLD RENEWAL BONDS, interest and principal payable in gold at City Treasury in St. Louis, or at the fiscal agency of the city in New York, or London, England, and are to be of $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations, at the option of the subscriber.

Subscriptions at par will be received for said Bonds at the offices of the Mayor and Comptroller up to June 25th, 1887. City Bonds maturing June 2t5h and July 1st, 1887, will be taken in exchange.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, Mayor.
ROBT. A. CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

DO NOT GO to the RACES
Without One of Aloe's Celebrated
Race-Course Field Glasses.
Protect your eyes from the dust by using Aloe's Eye-Protectors.
A. S. ALOE & CO
Practical and Scientific Opticians,
COR. FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

The LARGEST, NEWEST and BEST-ASSORTED Stock of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN ST. LOUIS ON
TIME PAYMENTS
AT THE
Straus-Emerich Outfitting Co., 1116 Olive Street.

Sell on easy WEEKLY or MONTHLY payments everything needed to furnish a house complete, from cellar to garret. Our STOCK is the LARGEST, our PRICES the LOWEST, and our TERMS the EASIEST. No security required. We also sell on CREDIT a full line of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, LADIES' CLOAKS and WRAPS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc. OPEN AT NIGHT.

HORTON PLACE
—ON—
MAPLE AND HAMILTON AVENUE.

Most Desirable Building Lots in the West End. Improved Street, Sewer and Trees. Selling now at $18 per foot. Lots in the same neighborhood are selling for $35 per foot. Call and see us.

Rutledge & Horton
801 LOCUST STREET.

LATEST EDITION

MAXWELL'S DOOM

The State Supreme Court Refuses Him a New Trial To-Day

And Sentences the Little Chloroformer to Die On August 12.

Full Text of the Decision of the Highest Tribunal.

How Preller's Murderer Received the News and Discussed the Result.

The Most Sensational Murder Trial of the Century Reaches Its Climax To-Day—The Supreme Court Calmly Reviews all the Points Made by Maxwell's Counsel and Can Find No Error—Details of the Crime, the Sensational Flight, the Capture, Return, Trial, Etc.—Interviews With All Parties Connected With the Case—Steps Which May Delay the Case, But the Chances for a Postponement of the Hanging Very Slim.

At last it is determined. Hugh Mottram Brooks, the son of an English schoolmaster, who stole from his friends and fled from England under the alias of Walter H. Lennox-Maxwell, is to hang for the murder of his friend, Charles Arthur Preller. The bones now crumbling at Bellefontaine will have their long-delayed revenge. Two years ago the friend was cruelly murdered, robbed of even his clothing, his body mutilated and packed in a trunk. The murderer fled in terror of the deed he had done, was captured, brought back to the scene of his crime, tried, convicted, sentenced, and now that sentence is affirmed. The Supreme Court this morning rendered its decision on the appeal and sentenced Hugh Mottram Brooks to hang, with Jerry Pagels, on August 12. Two ropes are to drop simultaneously, and when they fetch up with a jerk the world will be rid of two murderers. It is trite now to say that no murder case in this country ever attracted more attention than this of Brooks'. It is nevertheless true. There were more elements in it to make the notoriety of the murderer extend beyond the jurisdiction of the court that tried him. But in that jurisdiction no question has ever had the power to wholly blot out Maxwell. To-day, when the Supreme Court's decision was known in the POST-DISPATCH office the information was conveyed to the Circuit Attorney's office at the Four Courts. It was the first intimation of Maxwell's fate to reach that building. And there, of all other places in the city, the interest in the case centers. The patrolmen who were to go on duty at 12 o'clock were beginning to assemble and the word caught them as a Kansas cyclone catches a tree. They did not call it sorrowful news, the sentence of a man to hang. Or two men, for there was Jerry Pagels. Yet no one thought of Pagels except when it might be some one suggested that the little egoist would not even be granted a separate execution, but had to hang with a common every-day sort of murderer. There were probably only two men in the city who thought it sorrowful news—Attorney Martin and the murderer himself.

THE WORD SPREAD THROUGH THE BUILDING LIKE AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

It interested judges, clerks, attorneys, officers, all alike. "So he's to hang at last." It strengthened their confidence in the justice of courts. It was a demonstration of the wisdom that kept the city cool when the murderer was brought back, the wisdom that forebore to suggest clothes-lines and street-lamps as instruments of justice. There was no wild excitement in the building. The interest was like the ripple a steamboat leaves in its wake—the ripple that rolls over the water's face, hits the shore and then ceases to exist except as a gentle disturbance that would not frighten even the fishes. Judge Normile came down from the bench to hear it. Judge Noonan stopped to talk about it. Judge Cady was interested. But the policemen. They were not satisfied with the decision; they laid out the details of the execution. There was considerable surprise expressed everywhere for the extreme confidence of the attorneys for the defense in a reversal, and the half-confidence with which the Circuit-Attorney and his assistants talked of affirmance had led the public to think that the Supreme Court would remand the case. As the news of the sentence spread, as the one fact that Maxwell is to hang August 12 became known, there were expressions of satisfaction almost everywhere. Now and then some one could be found to express regret. They took the part of the weakest dog, the under dog, the dog that had tried to whip one thrice as large as himself and had been thrown down finally with broken back and fearful wounds. Then there was the other element that gloried in the opportunity that might be offered for a sight at the quivering, twitching body, and tense, straining rope. The old interest was unswerving. The pendency of the case in the Supreme Court had been long enough for the interest to take a nap. It woke up refreshed. "How does he take it?" was a common question. He took it very calmly. And then the sympathizer, the backers of the under dog would smile and say: "He's a cool one."

MAXWELL INTERVIEWED.

Immediately after news was received of the decision, a reporter of the POST-DISPATCH called at the jail to see Maxwell. While the reporter was waiting for the little chloroformer to come down from his cell, John I. Martin, one of Maxwell's attorney's, entered the screen. He had just learned the news and came to the jail in a rush. The news was broken to Maxwell by Mr. Martin, the reporter waiting until they had finished their conversation before approaching the prisoner. As his attorney broke the sad tidings to him Maxwell's lips could be seen to twitch and quiver. It was evident he was troubled considerably, though he was trying hard to conceal his emotion.

At the conclusion of his consultation with his attorney he approached the reporter.

"I suppose you have just been informed of the decision of the State Supreme Court in your case?" he was asked.

"Yes; Mr. Martin has just been telling me of it. It is quite a surprise and disappointment to me." There was a faint smile on his face as he spoke, but it was very faint. His lips quivered slightly despite his efforts to suppress his emotion, but, considering the circumstances he certainly bore up remarkably well.

"You anticipated a reversal?"

"I certainly did. I was positive the case would be reversed."

"Mr. Martin was first to inform me of the decision. Saturday night about 11:30 o'clock a reporter called at my cell and told me my case was to be affirmed. I did not believe him, though, and even now I find it almost impossible to credit it. Of course I knew the decision had not yet been rendered when the reporter called, and supposed he was mistaken."

"What made you so confident of a reversal?"

"Everything. As far as I can learn, nearly every member of the bar who expressed an opinion about the case thought there would be a reversal. These opinions were expressed not only by the most eminent counsel here, but also by leading attorneys of other States and English lawyers. I never heard of any outside attorney holding any opinion except that the case would be reversed. My attorneys have received letters from lawyers from all sections of this country and in England, in which they express it as their opinion that the case would be reversed. With all this I certainly could not help feeling that I would secure a reversal."

"You had also looked over the brief yourself, and being a lawyer formed your own opinion also, I suppose?"

"Yes, I knew all about the brief and the points made, and they seemed irresistible to me, both as a lawyer and as a man. How the Supreme Court could have overruled them I am sure I don't know. What reasons do they give?"

"That I do not yet know."

"Well, I am confident I will be granted a rehearing. Numbers of attorneys have spoken to me about the case, and without exception they gave it as their opinion that it would not be affirmed. But I did not place so much confidence in what was said to me as in what was told others. Lawyers who have called here to see other prisoners have talked to them about my case, and have given it as their opinion that there would be a reversal."

"Do you think the State Supreme Court has catered to public opinion in this matter?"

"No, I would not like to make any such charge as that without evidence to prove it. The court, I presume, is composed of very able and honorable gentlemen, and I don't think they would be guilty of anything like that. I am simply at a loss how to account for the matter, for I have never entertained the slightest doubt about obtaining a reversal."

"On what points have you placed most confidence?"

"Well, that would be hard to say. I have had every confidence in a number of the points made by my attorneys, and they also were extremely confident. Then the bulk of points made in favor of a reversal seemed to me to be so strong that I could not see how I could fail to secure one. I have had every confidence in my lawyers and every confidence in the honor and integrity of the Supreme Bench, and, as I tell you now, I feel quite certain of being granted a rehearing."

"I believe your attorneys have also raised some constitutional points on which they hope to be able to take the case to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary?"

"Yes, they have several constitutional points on which to take it up."

"One of them, that in regard to challenging jurors, has already been passed upon, as you are aware, I suppose, and held to be worthless?"

"Yes, but they have several others. However, so far as the legal phase of the case is concerned, I would prefer you see Mr. Martin, as he can tell you more than I. There is nothing else I can say about the case, except to repeat that the decision is a great surprise and disappointment to me, and that I can scarcely credit it."

"I suppose you will keep up hopes until the last moment?"

"Most assuredly. I am quite positive I will be granted a rehearing however."

Attorney Fauntleroy is in Jefferson City.

JOHN I. MARTIN

was at his office this morning after a long talk with Maxwell in his cell. "The decision is a great surprise to me," he said, "and though I had been told the Supreme Court would affirm I did not believe it. You known how extensive our brief was, and how thoroughly every point was covered. Every lawyer with whom I have talked about the case in this city and in the East—you remember I went east with the delegation to invite Cleveland—has agreed with me that the Supreme Court must reverse. I have letters in my desk from lawyers all over the country who hold to the same view. They have read the brief. The popular clamor has been for the execution of Maxwell. The newspapers, while they have always spoken well of Fauntleroy and myself, have never spoken of Maxwell but to knife him. They tried his case and convicted him before the Court did. I thought, though, the Supreme Court was above popular clamor. We gave them lots of reasons why the case should be reversed. They should have considered the law, the cold naked law. They should have forgotten Maxwell. There are so many points in the case I could talk a week about them and then not do justice to the law. We gave the Supreme Court its own law. So you can see that I am very much disappointed. Mr. Fauntleroy went up last night in expectation of a decision to-day, and in case the lower court was affirmed he would immediately move a rehearing and have a day set for argument."

"If the rehearing is denied?"

"We shall go up to the United States Supreme Court on some constitutional points we have saved."

"What have been the violations of the Constitution on which you can go up?"

"I should not like to say until I have talked with Mr. Fauntleroy. I have some ideas firmly impressed on my mind, but I want to talk them over before saying anything. Mr. Fauntleroy has paid most attention to the constitutional questions."

CIRCUIT-ATTORNEY ASHLEY CLOVER

said: "I did not fully expect the Supreme Court to affirm the judgment of the lower court, because of the quibbles raised. However, they should affirm the decision upon broader grounds. Maxwell's fate is now settled definitely. He will hang. His attorneys will, of course, fight for delay, but they can do nothing toward saving his neck."

"Mr. Martin talks of constitutional questions involved on which he can go to the United States Supreme Court?"

"That is idle. There is not a constitutional question in it. It would have to appear upon the face of the record, and no such question appears on the record. The case cannot go higher than the State Supreme Court."

ORRICK C. BISHOP,

Assistant Circuit Attorney, was particularly well pleased with the decision. "We heard the Supreme Court would affirm," he said, "but I did not believe that any one knew beside the Supreme Court Judges, and they are supposed never to tell. So your message was really news to me. It settles the Maxwell case. I do not see that they have any chance of further delays. There has been some talk of constitutional questions being involved, but I do not know of any. The record shows none. Fauntleroy spoke of one when he made his motion to quash the indictment on the ground that the arrest had been illegal."

"What impropriety in the arrest raises a constitutional question?"

"I do not know of any. I do not know what Fauntleroy's idea is. I argued then that it did not matter how Maxwell had been brought here. The Court could not go back of the indictment. If he had been kidnapped it would be just the same."

CHANCES FOR DELAY.

The steps which the attorneys for the defense can take to delay Maxwell's execution, are these: First, motion for rehearing in the State Supreme Court. This motion may be set down and argued and passed upon before August 12. If the court refuses the rehearing the date of execution will not be changed. If on account of adjournments the matter cannot come up for decision before that day a stay will be granted. If the court decides to again review the case a stay will be granted. Second, if the State Supreme Court refuses to rehear or delay, and the attorneys find in the record a constitutional question they will present it to some judge of the United States Supreme Court, and that judge may grant a supersedeas which will delay the question until the constitutional question is determined by the United States Supreme Court. Should the supersedeas be granted—it is as likely to be refused—the court would hear argument during next winter, and a decision might be reached next spring. If the United States Supreme Court found a violation of the Federal Constitution shown by the record it would remand the case to the local court for a new trial. Failing such favorable decision the attorneys have a last recourse in the Governor who may pardon or commute the sentence.

THE OPINION IN FULL.

Decision of the State Supreme Court Affirming the Maxwell Judgment.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 20.—The following is the full text of the decision in the Maxwell case rendered this morning by the Supreme Court:

State vs. Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell.

The defendant was tried in the St. Louis Criminal Court at its May term, 1886, on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree in killing one Charles Arthur Preller. He was convicted of the crime charged, and has appealed to this court from the judgment. The record is very voluminous, and defendant's counsel with commendable zeal has assigned a great number of alleged errors in the conduct of the trial, the first of which is that the court erred in overruling defendant's motion to quash the indictment. The motion to quash was not based on any insufficiency of the indictment, but the court was asked to quash it on the distinct ground that previous to the finding of the indictment defendant had been illegally arrested and was in custody under such arrest when it was found. Conceding without deciding that previous to the finding of the indictment the forms of law had not been pursued in arresting the defendant and that such arrest was illegal, it affords no grounds for quashing the indictment, and it has been so rated in the following cases cited and we have not been able to find a contrary ruling by any court of last resort; The people vs. Rowe, 4th Parker, Cr. R., p. 253; State vs. Brewster, 7th Vermont, p. 118; United States vs. Lawrence, 13th Blatch., p. 295; Dow's case, 18th Pennsylvania State, p. 37. In the case last cited the prisoner had been indicted for forgery and was afterward arrested without legal authority, and it was held that such arrest did not entitle him to discharge from prosecution, Gibson, C. J., observing in the disposition of the question "that the prisoner in Brewster's case insisted that he had been kidnaped abroad, but he was held to answer." That case has not been overruled or before doubted and the English courts held the same doctrine. It was enforced in the Susannah Scott's case and in Mask's as well as in Krain's case. The broad principle was established that "want of authority for the prisoner's arrest cannot protect him from prosecution."

THE SPECIAL JURY.

The record shows that the defendant made a proper application under section 1, acts of 1885, p. 74, for a special jury and that the court made an order directing the Jury Commissioner to provide the Sheriff with a list of the names of 300 persons to be summoned; that a list of such names was furnished to the Sheriff and that of the number about two hundred men were summoned and the others were returned not served; that a list of the names of those summoned, with a list of the names of those not summoned, was furnished defendant's counsel; that when the name of Harry Ricker was called one Harry Vicker answered; when the name of Ernest Gahl was called a man responded and said his true name was Ernest Galer, and when the name of Wm. Richardson was called a man came forward and stated his name was Wm. Riches. Defendant's counsel objected to the list furnished as not being correct and objected to proceeding further until a corrected list was furnished. The court overruled the objection, and we think properly. In the case of Rex vs. Mellor, 27 Lj. Mag. Cas., p. 121, where a juror was addressed by and answered to the wrong name and was afterwards sworn upon a case reserved, the Court said: "The mistake is not a mistake of the man, but only of his name. At the bottom of the objection is but this, that the officers of the court—the jurymen being present—called and addressed him by a wrong name. Now, it is an old and familiar maxim of law that when a party to a transaction or the subject of a transaction are either of them present, the calling of either of them by a wrong name is immaterial—presentia corporis tollet errorem nominis." It is also objected that defendant did not have

A PUBLIC TRIAL.

This claim is based on the fact that during the early stages of empaneling the jury two men were stationed on the afternoon of one day and the forenoon of the next day at the door of the court-room who refused to admit any one into the court room except jurors, witnesses or officers of the court or those having business in court. It appears when this matter was brought to the attention of the court that the court stated no order had been made stationing men at said door and announced that any one who wished to come in to the court room could do so and made an order that all persons be admitted until all the seats were filled. Had the court either refused to make such order, or if, after making it, had refused a request on the part of defendant that the jurors who had been examined touching their qualifications while the men were stationed at the door should be re-examined, this might have offered some ground for the complaint made. "Publicity does not absolutely forbid all temporary shutting of doors or render incompetent a witness who cannot be heard by the largest audience or require a court-room of dimensions adequate to the accommodation of all desirous of attending a notorious trial, and the requirements are fairly met if without partiality or favoritism, a reasonable proportion of the public is allowed to attend, notwithstanding that those whose presence would be of no service to the accused and who would only be drawn thither by curiosity are excluded altogether." Section 959, 1st Bishop on Criminal Practice; Cooley, Comments, limited to page 380, side page 312.

During the examination of jurors, on their voir dire, Jurors Bauer and Bauman, after each of them had stated that he had formed an opinion based on newspaper reports, were asked whether, if sworn as jurors, they could give the accused a fair and impartial trial. This question was objected to on the ground that it was an attempt to have the juror state what his opinion was, and we think the objection was properly overruled, the object of the question being to ascertain whether the juror, notwithstanding the opinion he had formed, could try the case impartially.

Certain other jurors were among other things asked: "Did you from what you read of the case form or express any opinion as to whether this man whose body was found in the trunk at the Southern Hotel was killed or not?" "Did you form any opinion as to whether C. Arthur Preller was killed or not, or form any opinion as to whether chloroform was administered to him, or whether if dead he was killed intentionally or accidentally." It appearing that the jurors, to whom these questions were propounded, had been fully examined as to the opinion formed by them, or the issue to be tried, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and [illegible] their bias and prejudice we [illegible] say that it was an unsound exercise of discretion by the trial-judge in imposing a limit to such examination by sustaining objections to questions asked, especially so, in view of the fact that the time of interrogation indicated by the question put, if permitted would tend to made such examination interminable without any corresponding beneficial result.

The action of the court is also excepted to in sustaining the State's challenge to one juror who was under the age of 21; to another who was over the age of 65 years, to another who was not a citizen of the State, to another who was not a resident of the city of St. Louis. The action of the court in this respect is justified by sections 2778 and 2779, Revised Statutes.

NO ERROR

was committed in sustaining the State's challenge to juror Rich, who after stating he had formed an opinion from what he had read, was asked whether notwithstanding the opinion he had formed he could give the accused a fair and impartial trial, to which he replied, "That is very doubtful." If this juror had been accepted we doubtless would have been requested to reverse the judgment on the ground that the Court had accepted a juror who not only stated that it was doubtful whether, if accepted, he could give the accused a fair trial, but that it was very doubtful. Now was there under the ruling of this court in the case of the State vs. Walton, 74 Mo., 271, any error committed in refusing to sustain the challenge of defendant to Jurors Knollman and Comfort, each of whom in effect stated that although he framed an opinion from reports, which it would require evidence to remove, he could try the case fairly and impartially on the law and the evidence. The rule is well settled that it is the duty of the Court to superintend the jury in order that it may be composed of fit jurors. Large discretion must be confided to the trial court in the performance of its duty, nor will the action of the Court in this behalf be made the subject of review unless some violation of law is involved or the exercise of a gross

BIG

MEN'S THIN CLOTHING
AND UNDERWEAR
AT THE
St. Louis Clothing Co.'s Stores,
POLACK'S OLD STAND,
Nos. 213 and 215 N. Broadway.

and injurious discretion is shown. It is sufficient that the judge is satisfied from his personal knowledge of the jurors, their answers to other questions, their reputation for integrity and intelligence, and his judgment in respect to such qualification will not be reviewed." Thompson on Juries.

Section 258. What is approvingly quoted in the case of State vs. Walton, supra, may be repeated here, that "the issue presented as to whether an opinion formed by a juror is of such character as necessarily to raise the presumption of partiality is to be tried so far as the fact is concerned upon the evidence, and that the finding of the trial court on that issue ought not to be set aside by a reviewing court unless the error is manifest. No less stringent rules should be applied by the reviewing court than those which govern in the consideration of motions for a new trials because the verdict is against the evidence. In such case the manner of the jurors while testifying is oftentimes more indicative of the character of the opinion than his words. That is seen below, but cannot be spread on record."

THE DINGFELDER DEVICE.

On the trial the Court, against defendant's objection, allowed J. F. McCullough to testify as to a confession of defendant. It is insisted that error was committed in receiving this evidence, because the confession was not voluntary, and because the witness by whom it was proposed to prove it was incompetent for the reason that said McCullough was a detective, who, with the connivance of the Circuit-Attorney and his assistant, had himself arrested on a fictitious charge of forgery under the name of Dingfelder; that he waived preliminary examination, and was indicted by the Grand-jury on the evidence of witnesses testifying before them to facts supposed by them to be true, but known by all who connived at his arrest to be false; that to this indictment he plead not guilty and was confined under the charge for forty-seven days in jail with a view of obtaining a confession from defendant and that it was during this confinement that the confession received in evidence was made. It appears from the record that Dingfelder, while being confined, engrafted himself in the confidence of the defendant, informed him of the charge on which he was confined and stated that he was convicted with a gang of forgers and lawless men; that in the interviews had between them defendant said: "If I could get a witness to testify to anything like that I could beat the State easily." The detective said: "I asked him what way he meant to beat it. He said: 'If I could get witnesses that I had so much money on leaving Boston I could beat the State. That is the missing link in my case. I would give anything if I could get two witnesses to testify to that,'" Witness asked him "what he wanted the two witnesses to testify to." He said he wanted them to testify he had so much money on leaving Boston; that he had seven or eight hundred dollars. Witness then said "I would have to have the particulars of your case and what you done in Boston so that these people could act intelligibly in regard to testifying for you." He then went on and after stating the time he arrived in Boston, what he had done there, what time Preller left Boston, and full particulars, he made a statement offered in evidence as his confession.

The objection that the confession then made was not voluntary, is not well taken under the rulings made in case of State vs. Patterson, 73 Mo., 695, and State vs. Phelps, 74 Mo., 128. In State vs. Hopkirk, 84 Mo., 278, it is further insisted that owing to the methods resorted to to obtain the confession, it was error to receive it in evidence. While the officers whose duty it was to prosecute criminal offenses, may, in their anxiety to ferret out the circumstances concerning the death of Preller have overstepped the bonds of propriety in the course pursued by them, which is not to be commended, but condemned, it affords no legal reason for rejecting the evidence and not letting it go to the jury, whose particular province it was to pass upon the credibility of the witness who detailed the confession and gave to it such weight as under the circumstances they believed it entitled to. It was for the court to say what weight it should have when received. While the fact that an artifice and deceit was resorted to in order to obtain the confession might properly be considered as affecting the credibility of the witness it did not render him incompetent as a witness, and this has been so ruled in the following cases: State vs. Patterson, 73 Missouri 695; State vs. Phelps, 74 Missouri, 128. In the case last cited it is said: "There is one particular in which this case differs from the Patterson case, and that is, here the officers in charge of the prisoner asked questions and used artifice, cunning, falsehood and deception to obtain a disclosure from defendant. But no law is better settled than that such practices will not render inadmissible a confession obtained by such means." To the cases cited in the opinion in support of the proposition therein stated the following may be added: State vs. McKean, 36 Iowa, 343; Campbell vs. Commonwealth, 84 Pennsylvania Statutes, 187; Heldt vs. State, 12 Nebraska, 492.

EXHUMING PRELLER'S BODY.

It appears from the record that on Saturday, the 29th of May, during the progress of the trial, counsel for the defendant called the attention of the court to the fact that the State had without notice to the defendant caused the body of Preller to be exhumed and requested of the prosecution that sometime during the day the defense be allowed to use this evidence and to have experts examine the parts of the body. In response to this request the State's Attorney replied in effect that the body of Preller had been exhumed and that the part removed from it had been entrusted to eminent surgeons for examination, and that the State expected to offer the result of that examination in evidence by way of rebuttal, and for that reason declined compliance with the request; whereupon the Court used the following language: "Of course the Court knows nothing of this matter, and I can only say the way it strikes the Court now. Of course if such testimony as that is presented in rebuttal, the court will give you all the facilities in reason that it can in order to get experts if you desire to examine and look into it. At present of course I must simply look at the evidence as it is presented. If you are taken by surprise at that time, why, the court will endeavor to assist you as far as it can, and give you sufficient time to examine it. That is the best I can do for you now." Mr. Fauntleroy of defendant's counsel then said in substance that the law required that such examinations could only be made by the State on due notice to the defendant, in reply to which the Court said: "I will hear you on that when you produce your authorities; produce your authorities and I will hear you now. When this matter comes up I will pass upon it. It would not be proper for me to comment on anything because there is nothing before me." Mr. Fauntleroy then said: "The State declines our request; refuses it. Now we ask that the Court make an order that we be permitted by experts to examine the parts," in response to which the Court said: "I cannot do so at present; I do know what I may do on Monday." To this action defendant excepted and announced that the defense rested. There is nothing in what is designated indicating any other purpose on the part of the Court than a desire to be informed on the question of law raised by counsel as to the necessity of notice of the exhumation and examination of Preller's body, and authorities upon the point not being produced; no error was committed by the Court in putting the matter over till Monday, at which time defendant again raised the point as to the necessity of notice when the State offered in rebuttal the result of the expert examination of the parts removed from the body, which was properly overruled as shown on the authority of State vs. Leabs, 89 Mo., 247, where it is expressly held that the evidence of medical experts as to the condition in which they found the body of deceased on a second post mortem examination was not inadmissible because such examination was made without notice to defendant. After this introduction of this evidence in rebuttal and the State had closed its case, the following colloquy between counsel occurred, as shown by the bill of exceptions:

Mr. Fauntleroy: We would now ask that we be permitted, through experts, to examine these parts that have been referred to in the matter.

Mr. Clover: Well, who do you want to submit them to?

Mr. Fauntleroy: To Dr. Bauer and others.

Mr. Clover: I want to know to whom they are to be intrusted, because I have that evidence. I want to know to whom they are to be intrusted; we want them to furnish the names.

Mr. Fauntleroy: Well, we name Dr. Bauer, for one.

Mr. Clover: I am willing to submit them to any reputable physician in the city of St. Louis, but I don't wish to submit them to Dr. Bauer; not because I question his respectability, but because he is assisting the defense, and has suggested questions to the counsel when medical experts were on the stand. But if they say they will submit them to Dr. Gregory, President of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons; to Dr. Mudd or to Dr. Turnlake, or to any other physician, they can have ample opportunity to do it.

Mr. Fauntleroy: Without furnishing the names of any, we ask that they submit these parts to the inspection of Dr. Bauer and such other reputable physicians as we may see fit.

It was then remarked by the court: "There is the Circuit Attorney; they are not before the court, and have never been before the court."

Mr. Fauntleroy: I understand that that request is to be complied with.

Mr. Clover: I have got nothing to say, Mr. Fauntleroy.

Whereupon Mr. Fauntleroy replied: "If the State, your Honor, takes that attitude, we close the case here," and both sides rested.

The question as to whether error was committed in what was said and done as shown and detailed is not before us for determination inasmuch as the record does not show that any exception was taken or saved at the time. State vs. Burk, 89 Mo., 635; State vs. Ray, 53 Mo., 345; State vs. Lett, 85 Mo., 52.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

It is further insisted that error was committed in allowing defendant to be cross-examined as to matters not referred to by him in his examination-in-chief. The examination-in-chief of defendant covers about eighty pages of legal cap paper in typewriting and his examination including controversies between counsel during its continuance was quite as extensive, and it would serve no useful purpose to incorporate in this opinion in minute detail the various matters testified to by defendant in his direct cross-examination, and we will feel justified after thorough investigation in simply announcing the conclusion arrived at and the principles of law relied upon in reaching the conclusion. It is provided by statute that when a defendant in a criminal case offers himself as a witness "he shall be liable to cross-examination as to any matter referred to in his examination-in-chief and may be contradicted and impeached as any other witness."

In the case of the State vs. Palmer, 88 Mo., 568, it is held that while a defendant can only be cross-examined as to matters referred to in his examination-in-chief, the same rules and test with that exception applicable to the contradiction and impeachment of other witnesses also apply to him and in the case of the State vs. Beaucleigh, decided at this term, it is held that even though a defendant may be cross-examined as to a matter not referred to in his examination-in-chief, if such cross-examination relates to matters of no importance and which could not affect the case such error affords no ground for reversing the judgment. Guided by these rules we have reached the conclusion that they have not been violated in the cross-examination of defendant inasmuch as he had either referred to the matter inquired about in his examination-in-chief or the matter inquired about was contradictory of what he had stated in his examination-in-chief or the matter inquired about was trivial and unimportant and having no prejudicial bearing in the case. As example of the objections made to the cross-examination the following may be referred to: Defendant was asked "what reason had you for telling Mr. Warren that your father was dead, if he was alive?" "Did you tell Mr. Warren that you expected on your father's death to inherit a considerable property?" "Didn't you in your early conversations with Mr. Preller, in the early part of your acquaintance with him, tell him that you had friends in London?" Objections to these questions were overruled, and, we think, properly. In his direct examination he had testified to conversations with Preller, and had also testified that his father was living at the time of the trial, and also that he had conversations with Warren on board the ship that brought him to this country, and conversation and correspondence after he came. On his cross examination defendant was asked whether the following paper, which the State had put in evidence in their case in chief, was in his hand writing, viz.:

"The Royal College of Surgeons, London, incorporated A. D. 1416. Diploma. Be it remembered that on the day and year hereunder written Walter Horace Lennox Maxwell, of the city of London, was duly admitted to be a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, it having been first certified under the hands and seals of the Council of Medical Education that he hath made, taken and subscribed to declaration and affidavits as provided by the charter of the college. Given under my hand, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord."

The question was objected to and overruled and the paper having been read to the jury by the State in its case in chief, was on the defendant's objection again read for the purpose of examining defendant in relation thereto, and he was asked if it was a diploma of the Royal College of Sargeons, London, and where he obtained possession of it and for what purpose he wrote it, all of which questions were objected to. The defendant, in his direct examination, stated that he never had a diploma, had never been licensed as a physician and had never represented himself to be a regular physician. In view of these statements it was competent to inquire of him if he had not either verbally or in writing represented himself so be a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The first instruction given by the Court is objected to on several grounds, the first of which is that as the third count of the indictment is defective in not charging that defendant did deprive Charles Arthur Preller of life, that the Court committed error by supplying this omission in this instruction, telling the jury that said count did charge the defendant with depriving said Preller of life, and in further telling them that if they believed defendant did kill and murder Charles Arthur Preller in manner and form charged in either count of the indictment, they must find him guilty. The indictment is defective in the particulars specified in the objection and but for the ruling of this court in the case of State vs. Hollenscheit, 61 Mo., 302; State vs. Blair, 69 Mo., 317; State vs. McDonald, 85 Mo., 539; State vs. Miller, 67 Mo., 604, the point would be well taken. In the first case above cited it is held that when an indictment contains more than one count charging only a single offense and of the same degree merely varying the statement as to the crime charged to meet the evidence the Court need not charge separately to each count, but may in one instruction refer to them all and tell the jury to render a verdict of guilty, if they find the accused committed the crime in the manner charged in the indictment. And in the case of State vs. Blair, supra, where the indictment contained five counts for murder in the first degree, three of which were bad and two good, the judgment of conviction was upheld, although the Court had given an instruction to the effect that if the jury found that the accused feloniously, willfully and deliberately, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought killed the deceased in some one of the modes described in the indictment they would find him guilty of murder in the first degree. In the cases of State vs. McDonald and State vs. Miller, supra, it is held that a general finding of guilty on an indictment containing several counts relating to the same offense is sufficient without specifying the count on which the verdict is based. In the instruction complained of the Court told the jury that if they believed from the evidence that defendant did kill and murder Charles Arthur Preller in the manner and form charged in either of the counts of the indictment they should find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.

It is insisted that this instruction is erroneous because the Court did not insert before the words "kill and murder" the words "willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought." This point is not well taken, inasmuch as the court in a previous part of the instruction had fully explained to the jury that the indictment not only set forth the means and modes used by defendant in killing Preller, but it also charged him with killing Preller by these means "feloniously, willfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought," and inasmuch as the jury were required by the instruction to find that the killing was done not only in the manner, but also in the form, charged by the indictment. Neither is there any force in the objection made to the use in the instruction of the word murder without explaining the meaning, inasmuch as it was only necessary for the jury to find that the accused did kill the deceased as charged in the indictment, and this the instruction required them to find. Neither is there any force in the objection to the following instructions: "Flight raises the presumption of guilt, and if the jury believe and find from the evidence that the defendant after commission of the homicide alleged in the indictment fled from the State of Missouri and tried to avoid arrest and trial for said offense they may take this fact into consideration in determining his guilt or innocence. The Court instructs the jury that, although they may believe and find from the evidence that the defendant fled from the State of Missouri after the commission of the homicide alleged in this indictment, yet if they believe and find from the evidence that he did not flee from a motive to avoid arrest and trial on this charge they should not consider it as an element in arriving at the verdict as to the defendant's guilt or innocence of this charge."

The defendant on his examination on being asked what he did after he found

PRELLER WAS DEAD

answered as follows:

"My first impulse was to communicate with the authorities. The next thought that struck me was: Well, here I am a stranger in a strange city. I know no one here. I was totally ignorant of the fact that I might testify in my own behalf. I was ignorant that the same rule of law did not prevail here that prevailed in London. A defendant cannot testify in his own behalf and I thought the best thing I could do was to get away."

This statement justified the Court in giving the instruction, and it is as favorable to the defendant as the facts warranted. State vs. Mallon, 75 Mo., 357; State vs. King, 78 Mo., 555; State vs. Griffin, 87 Mo., 608.

All the instructions given appear in the report of the case, and as to those of them objected to and not specially noticed in this opinion it may be said that they are such as have been repeatedly affirmed by this Court, except the last one in the series, and of this it may be said that it was neither misleading nor confusing, but, on the contrary, emphasized the fact that the jury in reaching a verdict should be guided alone by the evidence and instructions in the case. While the instruction as to robbery is subject to verbal criticism it could not have misled the jury when applied to the facts it evidences, it appearing from defendant's own evidence that he took Preller's money after he had brought about his death.

The following authorities establish the proposition that an extra-judicial confession, uncorroborated and without proof, aliunde, that the crime had been committed did not justify a conviction; State vs. Robinson, 12 Mo., 592; State vs. Scott, 39 Mo., 424; State vs. German, 54 Mo., 526; State vs. Patterson, 73 Mo., 698. In the first case above cited there was no proof of the corpus delicti and the judgment was reversed because of the Court refusing to give an instruction asked by the defendant to the effect that an extra-judicial confession was not sufficient to convict unless corroborated and the crime proven to have been committed by other evidence. In the case before us there is

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

and other evidence proving the corpus delicti. We do not understand that counsel dispute this, but to insist it was the duty of the Court, though not requested, as in the case State vs. Robinson, supra, to give such an instruction as was refused in that case, and that its failure to do so is a reversible error, and that in support of this contention we have been cited to several cases of which the case of the State vs. Branstitter, 65 Mo., 149, is a representative. That case has been criticised and explained in the case of the State vs. Kilgon, 70 Mo., at page 558, where it is said: "The witnesses for the State offered to contradict Mrs. Raley, testified to certain statements made by her in conflict with her evidence, substantially to the effect that she did not see the difficulty, but heard the shots, and soon after defendant came to the house with a shotgun in his hand and said he had killed Wellingham. The defendant's counsel now contend, although they asked no instruction on the subject, that it was the duty of the Court of its own motion to instruct the jury that these declarations of Mrs. Raley were only admissible for the purpose of impeachment, and were not regarded by them as evidence for any other purpose. In the State vs. Brauslietter, 65 Mo., 149, it was held to be the duty of the Court to declare the law applicable to every crime or grade of crime of which under the evidence the jury might convict the accused. As to collateral matters it is for the respective parties to ask such instructions as they may be entitled to. If the instruction in this case had been asked it should have been given, or if an objection also

IN ITS PHRASEOLOGY

had been asked and referred the Court should have given a proper instruction on the subject, but the Crauslietter case covers the doctrine far enough, and it cannot be extended without serious detriment to the admission of the criminal law." Vide case of State vs. Clump, 16 Mo., 385.

When the Court refused to give an instruction asked for by the defendant, telling the jury that they should reconsider the evidence concerning the verbal confessions of defendant with great caution, this was assigned for error, and in passing on the evidence it is said "this Court will not reverse for refusing such an instruction, either in criminal or civil cases."

It is also insisted that the judgment should be reversed because of certain remarks made by the prosecuting counsel in his closing argument to the jury to the effect that defendant had left Hyde a thief and that when the Cephalonia, a vessel on which defendant and deceased came to this country, left the shores of England from the pier of Liverpool, it had on board a man by the name W. H. Lennox-Maxwell who was

A LIAR, A THIEF AND A FORGER.

These remarks were objected to on the ground that there was no evidence to that effect. The evidence shows that defendant left England under an assumed name; that he left with magic lanterns, the property of another, which he offered to sell in St. Louis to raise money for his own use, and that in answer to the question under what circumstances he procured them he gave no other explanation than to say they were not his, and belonged to one Dr. Sidebotham. The evidence also tends to show that he had in his possession a document, unsigned, written by himself, purporting to be a diploma graduating him as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, under his assumed name. It is apparent from the record that what was said by the attorney was in reply to what had been said by counsel for the defendant, and it was legitimate for counsel to comment on the facts in evidence and deduce therefrom such conclusions as they might warrant, and while the license may have been pushed beyond the terms of propriety in view of what is said in the cases of State vs. Grumbausen, 86 Mo., 11, and State vs. Emory, 79 Mo. 461, it is not sufficient to justify an interference with the judgment. It appears that the counsel for the State had agreed that the deposition as to the good character of defendant were of no value by reason of their negative character, and that in replying to this Mr. Fauntleroy of counsel for defendant offered to read to the jury certain pages from Volume 68, Missouri Reports, page 27, to the effect that the reputation of a person whose character in question may be proved by a person living in his neighborhood, although he may never hear it discussed or questioned. This the Court refused to permit and we will not say that the discretion of the Court was unsoundly exercised especially so in view of the fact that if the jury had not been sufficiently interested on that point, counsel should have asked the court for further instructions, and of the further fact that the practice of reading from law books to the jury is not to be commended.

It is also insisted that error was committed in allowing the State's Attorney to say in his closing argument that: "If the defense had acted honestly, uprightly and fairly with the State, the State would not have presented the testimony they had done, being in ignorance of the defense they were to establish. It is apparent from the record before us that counsel for the defendant had

INDULGED IN DENUNCIATION

of the attorneys for the State in the management of their side of the case, and the judge trying the case, having heard what was said, was in a better position than we are to determine whether he sbould interfere and to what extent in moderating remarks made in response to assaults provoking them. In closing this branch it may be said that until within a recent period this court was never called upon to interfere and asked to reverse a judgment for such causes as we have been last considering, and this practice is one the growth of which ought not to be encouraged.

COULAHAN UNPREJUDICED.

Another ground alleged in the motion for new trial is that Coulahan, one of the jurors who tried the cause, had failed to disclose in his voire dire examination the fact alleged in the motion that he had previously formed and expressed an opinion hostile to the defendant, which he did not disclose on such examination. One Mielert, in his affidavit, stated that in August, 1885, in the office of Justice Cronin, he had heard Coulahan say that "the d——d scoundrel Maxwell ought to be hung and I would like to hang him." One Friese stated in his affidavit that in the Morgue on the 19th of August, 1885, and in the office of Justice Cronin he heard Coulahan denounce Maxwell in very strong language, but couldn't give exact words. It was stated in the affidavit of one Bradshaw that prior to the trial he heard Coulahan in the affiant's paint-shop say "that hanging was too good for Maxwell." In the affidavit of Flood it is stated that sometime in the month of August 1885, he heard Coulahan say: "Maxwell ought to be hung, and I would like to help hang him, and would like to make the rope that would hang him."

Coulahan, the juror, filed his affidavit denying in the most positive and emphatic terms that he ever had any such conversations as these affiants imputed to him and averred that he had at no time expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Maxwell; that the answers made by him on voire dire examination were true, and that when sworn he had no prejudice or feeling in the case. The reputation of Coulahan for integrity and truth was established by five witnesses while that of Friese was shown by four witnesses to be bad; that of Flood to bad by two; and that of Mielert to be bad by one who stated he would not believe him on oath. The defense filed the affidavits of ten witnesses who testified that the characters of both Friese and Flood for truth were good, and seven that the character of Mielert for truth was good. It does not appear that any two of the affiants refer to the same conversation. Coulahan, whose character for truth was established by five witnesses, opposed to the oath of each of affiants, Freise, Flood and Meilert, each of whom had been partially impeached as credible witnesses; and the Court in this view of it, if for no other reason, was justified under our ruling in the following cases in holding that the charges against the juror was not proved: State vs. Gouse, 87 Mo., 627; State vs. Cook, 84 Mo., 40; State vs. Ross, 74 Mo., 318.

IT ALSO APPEARS

that the defendant having filed his motion for a new trial within the time prescribed by law thereafter and fourteen days after the rendition of the verdict, asked leave of the Court to file what is denominated a supplemental motion for a new trial which the Court refused, and this is also assigned for error. It is provided by Section 1,967 "that motions for a new trial shall be filed before judgment and within four days after the return of the verdict." This statute is mandatory and according to the uniform ruling of this court since the case of Allen & Dougherty vs. Brown, 5 Mo., 323, a refusal to grant a new trial on motion made more than four days after the trial, is not an error; and it has been further held that unless it affirmatively appears by the record that the motion for a new trial was filed within four days after trial, this court will not consider the question it presents (Webb vs. City of St. Louis, 73 Mo., 71; Maran vs. Janney, 52 Mo., 523, and cases cited). In the case of State vs. Marshall, 36 Mo., 400, when defendant was convicted of murder in first degree, it is said: "No exceptions will be noticed here where no motion for a new trial has been made, or what is the same thing, when none is made within the time prescribed by law." If authority is to be found putting it in the discretion of the Court to authorize the filing of a supplemental motion for a new trial, in view of the time the Court gave the defendant to make proof of the matter set up in the motion which was filed in time, and in view of the length of time consumed in the trial, we would be unwilling to say that the Court exercised its discretion arbitrarily in refusing such an application. It is sufficient to say

OF OTHER ERRORS ASSIGNED,

though examined and considered, that they will not be specifically noticed because they rest on better foundation than those specially referred to in this opinion. We find that no right of defendant either under the constitution of this State or of the United States has been denied the defendant, and having carefully examined the record without finding reversable error the judgment is hereby affirmed with the concurrence of the other Judges, except Judge Sherwood, who dissents.

E. H. NORTON, C. J.

THE CRIME.

History of the Most Notorious Murder Ever Committed—Details of the Case.

Few crimes committed in this country have attracted the same wide-spread interest as the killing of C. Arthur Preller by his friend and companion, Hugh Motram Brooks, better known by the assumed name, Walter H. Lennox-Maxwell. The prominence of the men and the horrible method adopted by the murderer of disposing of his victim, together with his remarkable flight and capture, placed the crime quite out of the common run of murders and gave to it a peculiar interest which made it the most noted murder ever committed. There was something so horrible, something so ghastly about the deed that it was impossible for any one to read its sickening details without a shudder. It left its impression on everybody. The intense interest felt in this city was scarcely greater than it created in every other section of the country. Even the English journals published near the homes of Maxwell and Preller greedily published page after page of the crime, clipped from the columns of the St. Louis papers. There was a tinge of sentiment about the killing which appealed to the sympathies of everybody. Preller, the victim of it, was a stranger in a strange land, and far away from friends and home.

THE DAY OF THE CRIME.

It was Tuesday morning, April 14, 1885, that the murder was first discovered. For several days previous a nauseating odor had been emanating from room No. 144 of the Southern Hotel, and the preceding Sunday the attention of Ben Stickney, the manager of the house at that time, had been called to it. The room had not been given up by the man who had been assigned to it, and Mr. Stickney paid little attention to the matter, supposing it was probably caused by some decomposing lunch which his guest had carelessly left behind him.

Tuesday morning, however, the stench became unbearable, and it was deemed necessary to look into the matter. In the corner of the room three trunks were heaped, one upon the other, and it was evident that the smell came from the bottom trunk. The porter was ordered to remove the baggage, and did so. The trunk from which the stench emanated was taken down into the rotunda, while the others were placed in the baggage-room. Charles Bieger, proprietor of a trunk store near the hotel, was sent for and opened the trunk. As he pried up the lid a stench so fearful arose that he had to pull back his head with a jerk, while the hotel help who were looking on drew back in horror, the sight of the contents of the piece of baggage and the vile stench almost overcoming them. In the trunk was the body of a man in a terrible state o decomposition. The remains of C. Arthur Preller were doubled up in a manner which showed that they had to be forced into the trunk so that it could be closed. A night-shirt was the only clothing found on the body. On a piece of paper tacked to the trunk just above the head of the body was written in a bold hand: "So perish all traitors to the great cause." It had evidently been placed there to mislead people into the belief that it was a political assassination.

The wildest excitement followed the discovery. In a very short time news of it had spread all over the city, and thousands of people had heard of the matter. A patrol wagon was immediately summoned and the body taken to the Morgue. There a post-mortem examination was held. The only mark of violence on the body was a mysterious cross cut on the breast, evidently for the same purpose as the slip of paper bearing the dramatic inscription, "So perish," etc., which was found in the trunk. An Englishman who had registered himself "Walter H. Lennox-Maxwell, M. D., London, Eng.," had occupied the room where the body was found, and it was at first surmised that it must be his body. This theory would not hold good, however, as it was the remains of a much larger man in every way than the little "Doctor," as he was called. Then it was that the suspicion arose that it was Charles Arthur Preller, another Englishman, who had been a bosom friend of Maxwell, during their stay at the hotel. All the trunks in both their rooms were taken to the Four Courts, where evidence enough was found to convince the police that the dead man was Preller. Before the day was out enough had been learned to pretty well convince the police and everybody else that Maxwell had murdered Preller.

It was the 31st of March that Maxwell entered the hotel and registered. He was assigned to No. 144 an inside room on the second floor, Fourth street side. He spent most of his time at Fernow's drug store on Broadway and Market street, and introduced himself to Mr. Fernow as a physician. On April 3 a telegram dated Rochester, N. Y., and signed C. Arthur Preller was received at the hotel. It asked if Maxwell was a guest of the house. That same evening Preller arrived and, after registering, was given room No. 385 on the fourth floor. He and Maxwell were constantly together and although Preller retained his room he slept constantly with Maxwell in the latter's apartment. Both men dressed faultlessly, and their friendship was remarked by all the hotel people. Maxwell told some people that he and Preller were on their way to Auckland, New Zealand, on a pleasure and business tour, and were leisurely making their way to San Francisco, where they were to take the steamer. Preller also told a bell-boy that he was on his way to San Francisco, but said he would remain in St. Louis some time. Although Preller was a traveling man, as the hotel employes had suspected from the number of his trunks, he made no effort apparently to sell any goods. He was in the employ of J. H. Dixon of Bradford, England, dealer in plushes and upholstery goods.

PRELLER LAST SEEN ALIVE.

Preller was last seen alive at noon Sunday, April 5, nine days before the body was found in the trunk. It was Easter Sunday, and he was entering Maxwell's room at the time. Shortly after noon that day Maxwell visited Fernow's drug store and purchased a four-ounce phial of chloroform. At 5 o'clock he again, and in a great hurry, called at the store for more chloroform. He wanted four ounces, but was given only two ounces, as the druggist had only four or five ounces in the store. When he called the second time Maxwell appeared excited and was in a great hurry. He tried hard to get more than the two ounces given him. Monday morning about 6:30 o'clock he purchased two trunks from Charles Bieger of Broadway near Walnut street, and asked for trunks without trays. They were sent to the hotel and he had one of them taken to the Union Depot stating that he intended sending it over the Vandalia. He rode in the bus which carried it. Then he bought a hat at Hart & Duffs, giving his name as Tewfik. It was an old-fashioned soft hat and he left his silk hat to be ironed. Then he went to Hickman's barber shop where he had his full beard shaved, leaving only a mustache and a slight imperial on his chin. He also had his hair cut. At 5:30 p. m. that day, Monday, April 6, he returned to Bieger's and purchased a leather hand-satchel. Maxwell was in a great hurry, not having time to examine all the goods that the clerk wanted to show him. He also visited Aloe's optical instrument store that day and made some purchases. That night Maxwell left on the St. Louis and San Francisco train. On the journey he conversed with S. C. Edgar of this city, who was also a passenger. The little Englishman told him he was an Irishman by birth, but had been raised in Paris. He was very communicative and indulged his propensity to lie, telling all sorts of stories about experiences in Turkey and Spain. He also stated that he was on a roving tour of the United States and New Zealand.

When the police determined Maxwell was the man wanted and that he was the man who had left on the train, a telegram was sent to the Chief of Police at San Francisco instructing him to arrest Maxwell, but it was too late, as the little Englishman had already taken steerage passage on the steamer City of Sydney, for Auckland, New Zealand. He purchased his ticket to San Francisco under the name of Hugh M. Brooks, and on his arrival at San Francisco registered at the Palace Hotel as Theodore Cecil D'Auquier. He represented himself to be a Frenchman and assumed a French accent, but when spoken to in that language replied in English. The steamer City of Sydney left San Francisco Sunday, April 12. Chief-of-Police Harrigan sent a telegram to the United States Consul at Auckland to arrest Maxwell on his arrival. This was done, and May 30 Detectives Tracy and Badger left here to bring him back. They arrived at New Zealand on June 29, and visited the chloroformer in jail. It was not without some difficulty, however, that they succeeded in getting him. Maxwell employed an attorney who did everything in his power to frustrate the officers and prevent his client's return. He did delay them some time, but eventually the officers got possession of their man and left with him on July 21, reaching San Francisco August 10. The following day they left for St. Louis and Maxwell was landed in jail here on Sunday morning, August 16, 1885. At the October term, 1885, of the Criminal Court, he was indicted by the Grand-jury for murder in the first degree. As it was evident that Preller must have been killed Easter Sunday, April 5, 1885, that was the date fixed in the indictment.

THE TRIAL.

Then commenced one of the most celebrated murder trials the country has ever known. The case was continued generally under a general order of the Court on October 30, 1885, and the 14th of the following November Maxwell was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. On the 28th of the same month this plea was withdrawn, and a motion to quash the indictment filed by his attorneys, but immediately overruled. He again pleaded not guilty on December 12, and bill of exceptions No. 1 was filed by his counsel. The case was again continued under general order of the Court on January 2, 1886, and continued by request of both sides on February 15. An application to take depositions in England was filed by the defense on the 27th of the same month and granted. April 22 the cause was once more continued by consent of both parties. The defense filed a motion for a special jury on May 6, and it was granted. On Monday, May 10, 1886, the selection of a jury to try the case was begun, and the longest and most celebrated trial in the history of the St. Louis Criminal Court was commenced. It took five days to secure a panel of forty-seven jurors, and the case then went over from Friday evening until the following Tuesday morning (May 18) to give the requisite forty-eight legal hours to make their challenges. These challenges were made Tuesday morning, and the taking of testimony commenced. It was late Friday evening, June 4, when the arguments were concluded and the fate of the little chloroformer placed in the hands of twelve jurymen. At noon Saturday, June 5, after deliberating over a night, the jury returned their verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. All told the trial of the case had consumed from May 10 until June 5, just twenty-seven days or almost four weeks. How sensational that trial was every newspaper reader well knows. Maxwell had quietly kept his defense to himself until shortly before the trial commenced, when he unraveled it to a reporter of the POST-DISPATCH, and it was published in this paper before it was given on the stand, creating a great sensation at the time. The defense was to be that he killed Preller with an overdose of chloroform, but that it was an accident. He claimed that he had been treating Preller for an ailment and administered the drug to enable him to perform an operation. Preller knew he was not a physician, but wanted him to perform the operation. The robbery was an after thought, the defendant taking almost everything Preller had. He did this to make his escape when he saw he had killed his friend. He was a stranger, with no knowledge of the laws of the country, he claimed, and did not know what the consequence of his act would be. This defense was strictly adhered to in the trial, but a chain of circumstantial evidence was fastened around him so strong that it defied all efforts of his counsel to break it. The body of Preller was exhumed and it was found that he had had no such ailment as the defendant claimed to have been treating him for, and when physicians took the stand and testified to this a terrific bomb was thrown into the camp of the defense. Another surprise in the case was the placing on the stand of a private detective, named McCullough, who had been placed in jail under the name of Dingfelder, on a bogus charge of forgery to obtain a confession from Maxwell. He testified to a confession he claimed was made to him by the defendant, and the little chloroformer blanched and displayed more emotion than at any stage of the trial. It was an act on the part of the State, however, which was condemned, and the jury ignored the detective's statement entirely in arriving at their verdict. The State made out a most convincing case against Maxwell without this testimony, however, showing conclusively that Preller had been murdered and then robbed by Maxwell. The robbery was one of the strongest obstacles the defense had to contend with, and it showed a motive for the murder, and was incompatible with the theory of accidental killing.

DELAYS IN THE CASE.

Four days after the verdict had been rendered, or on June 9, a motion for a new trial was filed by Maxwell. It was overruled on July 7, and on July 10 a motion in arrest of judgment was filed. On the 14th of the same month it was also overruled, and he was sentenced to hang the 27th day of August, 1886. The same day—July 14—after Maxwell had been sentenced to hang, an appeal was granted in the case and a stay of execution granted to October 2. September 23 a further stay of ten days was given the defendant. A stay until January 1, 1887, was granted October 26, and November 29 the stay was extended to February 1. A few days before February 1 the voluminous transcript in the case was completed and the appeal to the State Supreme Court perfected. The case has been before the State Supreme Court ever since. As soon as it reached that court Maxwell was granted an indefinite stay of execution until the case could be passed upon. The matter was argued before the Supreme Court April 19 and 20, and the decision has been expected every Monday lately.

MAXWELL'S CHANCES.

The Reasons Why the Little Murderer Expected a New Trial.

In his appeal to the Supreme Court Maxwell, through his attorneys, Messrs. Martin & Fauntleroy, reviewed the case from the time the information was filed, and made the first point at that stage, claiming that the defendant should have been released, as moved, because the form of oath on which the warrant was based was illegal under the Missouri statutes. The appellant contended that the warrant was then issued "without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation." The next point raised was that the list of jurors furnished the defendant was not "drawn by the Sheriff," but by the Jury Commissioner, which, it was claimed, was not in compliance with the letter of the law. The errors in name were also dwelt upon as an argument that as the jurors examined spelled their names differently from what was given on the list furnished the defendant in some instances that it consequently was not "a true list."

It will be remembered that during the trial the court-room was packed to suffocation. The Sheriff on the second day stationed a deputy at the door to exclude those not having business after the audience-room was filled with spectators. In this connection the appellant claimed that he was not given a public trial as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Fourteen objections were made to the rulings of the Court in the examination of the panel of jurors, in each of which it was claimed that the Court erred in passing upon the questions directed to reveal the qualifications of jurors as to intelligence and bias.

Error was claimed when the Court permitted Mr. Bishop in the opening statement of the case to define the legal meaning of the terms in the indictment.

The cases, as sketched for the Court in the request for a reversal of the judgment, are as follows:

The prosecution introduced no direct evidence of the killing of Preller by appellant, with the exception of a confession alleged to have been obtained from the appellant by the detective, Dingfelder, or McCullough, and which we will hereinafter more particularly notice; but the prosecution introduced evidence of the discovery of a dead body in a trunk in the Southern Hotel, on April 14, 1885; its identification; the flight and capture in Auckland, New Zealand, of the appellant, and a mass of purely circumstantial evidence tending, as the prosecution claimed, to show that said Preller had been murdered by appellant.

On the other hand, the appellant, in his testimony, admitted the killing by him of Preller, but claimed that it was done accidentally in administering chloroform to him for the purpose of enabling appellant to ascertain how certain private ailments, symptoms and complaints, disclosed by deceased to appellant, were caused. That this operation was undertaken by appellant not only with the full approval and consent of deceased, but at his urgent solicitation. That appellant, having thus caused the death of his friend and companion, Preller, appalled and horrified at the result of his work, and overcome with a sense of the danger and responsibility of the situation confronting him—the body of the dead lying there in a room of the public hotel, and liable to be detected at any moment upon the entrance into the room of the chambermaid or other attendants of the hotel—to meet the exigency of the moment hastily drew upon the corpse a pair of appellant's own drawers, which were so much too small for the deceased that they came but a little below his knees, and he then hurriedly dumped out upon the floor of his room the contents of his zinc trunk, the only one he had, and placed the body therein and shut it up. That this occuring about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, April 5, appellant, after much hesitation, doubt and indecision as to the best course for him to pursue to extricate himself from his awful situation, finally determined upon concealing and covering up as far as possible all evidences of the state of affairs until he could get away, and that at about 6 or 7 o'clock the next day, after having taken all the money found in Preller's clothing he put into execution his plan of flight.

The appellant's argument on the testimony was that all the facts as developed on the witness stand showed that Preller and Maxwell were friends up to the time of Preller's death and that the motive attributed by the State was false, as every fact tended to show that Preller intended to pay Maxwell's expenses to Auckland, so that murder for robbery was unnecessary and the alleged confession related by the detective consequently untrue. Concerning this point in the case, Maxwell's attorneys went before the Supreme court with the following statement:

That one John F. McCullough, a detective, at the procurement and instigation of the aforesaid officials, had himself arrested upon a fictitious charge of forgery, under the name of Dingfelder, waived preliminary examination, was indicted by the Grand-jury, whose advisory officer was the said Assistant-Circuit-Attorney, upon the testimony of witnesses appearing and testifying before that body to facts supposed by them to be true, but known to said officials to be false, and was arraigned at the bar of the Criminal Court, pleading "not guilty" to the indictment! That all this was done for the purpose of placing said detective in jail that he might there obtain from the appellant a confession; this conduct having been considered necessary and justifiable by the Circuit-Attorney because ignorant of the defense to be made by the accused! This detective remained in jail forty-seven days and nights under these proceedings, and was put upon the witness stand by the prosecution and asked to state a confession alleged by him to have been thus obtained from the appellant in jail.

This was one of the strongest points on which the appellant relied for a reversal, for the following reasons:

It was an error to admit in evidence the Dingfelder confessional evidence. (1.) Because it was against public policy, both as being the fruit of crime, and as tending to encourage and promote the commission of crime. (2.) Because of the extreme danger and probability that such a plot will result in a manufactured confession if it fails to obtain one in fact. (3.) Because (if made) it was obtained under the flattery of hope, and was not made voluntarily and with that knowledge and appreciation of the consequences necessary to render a confession admissible even in court. (4.) Because the law will not permit the Circuit-Attorney to resort to such means, even if others may. The exalted nature and the dignity of his office forbid it, and his duty towards the accused forbids it. (5.) Because the Court erred in not permitting appellant's counsel to examine into and bring to the knowledge of the Court the character, antecedents, etc., of the detective Dingfelder before he was permitted to give in evidence the alleged confession. (6.) Because the methods and modes of such a plot are condemned and repudiated by all mankind.

The appellant argued that John Coulahan and Jesse F. Sears, two of the jurors, were prejudiced, and that notwithstanding the fact that this was presented in a motion for a new trial the Court overruled the claim.

An error was claimed on the ground that during the trial Preller's body was exhumed privately by the prosecution without notice to the defendant for the purpose of contradicting the defendant's testimony in his own behalf.

Error on the part of the Court was also claimed for the reason that the Court had remarked that if a wrong decision was given touching a certain point it could be reviewed in the motion for a new trial, thereby prejudicing the defendant's case.

Concerning the instructions it was claimed by Maxwell's attorneys in their argument before the Supreme Court that the trial court erred first by saying that the indictment charged murder in the first degree and failing to mention the charge of manslaughter, thereby magnifying the crime. It was further claimed that the court erred in referring to the third count of the indictment which was defective on account of the absence of Preller's name, which omission the Court erroneously supplied in the instructions.

It was also held that the instruction as to manslaughter in the fourth degree was erroneous, in that it required the jury to find that the defendant was treating Preller for an actual disease before they could convict him of that offense, and the next instruction for an absolute acquittal made the same requirements. If appellant was treating him for some supposed disease the law would be the same as though the disease actually existed.

They held that the Court erred still further as follows:

The instruction which required that a doubt of guilt, in order to warrant an acquittal, must not only be a "reasonable" doubt, but moreover a "substantial" one, was erroneous. This instruction was erroneous because the law is that the existence of a reasonable doubt is enough to warrant and require an acquittal, without more. And so the jury were told in another instruction in this case, the two instructions being inconsistent and contradictory, and for that reason also erroneous.

These were the errors which Maxwell's counsel claimed were committed in the case, and through which he was deprived of a fair and impartial trial.

Before the Supreme Court the representative entered denials to the questions of opinion and offered authorities sustaining the justice of the acts of the Circuit-Attorney and the Court, complained of in the appeal for the intercession of the Appellate Court, between the defendant and the execution of the sentence passed upon him in the trial court. On these points the Supreme Court was asked to pass to-day.

Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday, with her daughter, Miss Annie Daughaday and younger daughter Sophie, leaves next Wednesday for Shelter Island, L. I., and Nantucket for the summer.

THE Board of Directors of the Fair Grounds Association met this afternoon at the office of the Association to hear the report of the Secretary and Treasurer upon the racing meeting.

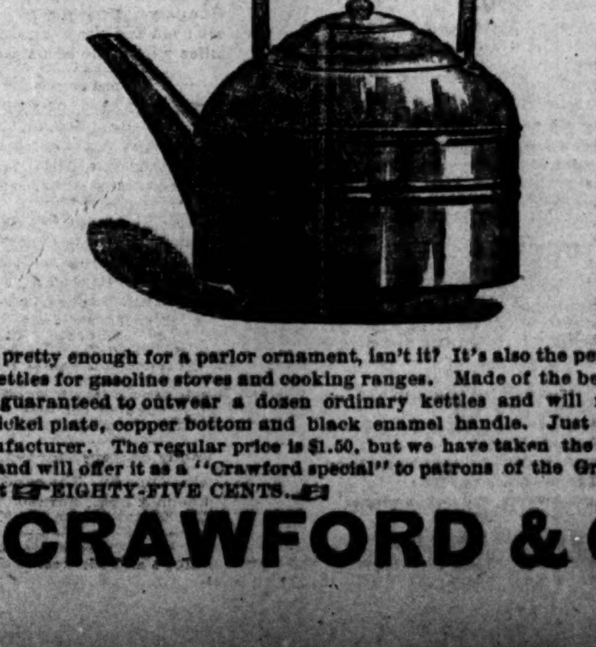
The Commencement Agony.

From Tid-Bits.

Now come the melancholy days when a long-suffering public must again go through the agonizing tortures of the "commencement exercise"—the time when one is supposed to shed tears over the profound eloquence of the young woman who says:

"Friends, schoolmates, companions—we must part. For years we have been drinking at the fountain of knowledge and journeying hand in hand through the fields of learning. Happy years, gone never to return! To-day we separate; to-day we launch our boats on the great, wide sea of life to drift—we know not whither. While our hearts are heavy and our eyes tear-dimmed we"—but we know all the rest. Those of us who have been through it ourselves know that the authors of "Yesterday, To-Day and To-Morrow," "Life's Failures," "Lights Ahead," "Philosophy vs. Rationalism," "Which, When and Why," "The Influence of Metaphysics on Society," "The Sovereignty of Change," "Look Aloft," "The Mirage of Life," "Our Country's Perils," "Anarchical Tendencies of Modern Civilization"—the authors of these papers, essays and orations will, ten minutes after it is all over, be saying:

"I got nineteen bouquets."
"Didn't it go off lovely?"
"Did my train hang all right?"
"How did I do, anyhow?"
"I was scared nearly to death."
"I was so worried about my hair."
"Did my sash ends hang right?"
"You did splendidly."
"So did you."
"Your essay was just grand!"
"How lovely of you to say so!"
"Everything was just perfect!"
"I just thought I'd die when my name was called. But I remembered that my dress cost $90 and that helped me out."
"I'm afraid that not half the audience knew that the flounce on my train was real lace!"
"I'm dying to see what the papers say!"
"It'll be perfectly horrid if they don't describe the costumes."



IT'S pretty enough for a parlor ornament, isn't it? It's also the perfection of Tea Kettles for gasoline stoves and cooking ranges. Made of the best materials, it is guaranteed to outwear a dozen ordinary kettles and will never tarnish. Nickel plate, copper bottom and black enamel handle. Just received from the manufacturer. The regular price is $1.50, but we have taken the sole St. Louis agency, and will offer it as a "Crawford special" to patrons of the Great Broadway Bazaar at EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS.

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

RAKED BY RANDOLPH.

CHURCHILL ON THE RECEPTION OF CHAMBERLAIN IN THE TORY FOLD.

The Ex-Radical Leader's Speech at Trowbridge Used Against Him—Westminster Abbey in Charge of the Police—Minister Phelps Presents President Cleveland's Address to the Queen—Americans Attending the Jubilee—The Troy Case—Anti-Jewish Riot in Hungary—Attempt to Assassinate an Irish Magistrate—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 20.—The best commentary on Churchill's speech last Saturday on the reception of Chamberlain as one of themselves, by the Tories of Trobridge, is the reference to the speech which the latter gentleman made in the same place some fifteen months ago. Here are a few of its gems: "I cannot call to mind one single great or beneficent reform which has been promoted at the instigation of the landed gentry, or which has not received their persistent hostility. I admire the skill with which Salisbury has contrived to interweave old Liberal watchwords with Tory doctrines, and conceal his intention and maintain existing abuses." When you read between the lines you will find that in using old familiar Liberal names he does not mean anything of that or which we had intended by them." Chamberlain denounced, in the same speech, the Tory doctrine of education as cruel and insolent, and then went on to denounce Salisbury for ignoring the condition of Albions, landless, joyless, restless, hopeless, etc.

TO SEE THE BIG SHOW.

Prominent Americans Now in London and Paris for the Jubilee.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 20.—Senator J. R. McPherson is in London for the jubilee. Mr. McPherson intends to return to America Saturday, June 25. He made the trip simply to get rid of a persistent attack of hay fever. He has just returned from Paris, where he was handsomely entertained by Minister McLane. Minister Phelps has also paid him much attention. Among other invitations the New Jersey Senator has received one to be present at Westminster Abbey during the magnificent ceremonial of the jubilee. This is an honor paid to very distinguished foreigners. Gov. English and family of Connecticut, at the Grand Hotel; Leopold Morse is at the Metropolitan; Dr. Frank Powell, Mayor of [illegible]sse, Wis., is at the Victoria; Mr. O. B. [illegible]ler of the firm of Wheeler Bros., New [illegible], passed through London this week en route for Paris and the Continent; Senator Eugene Hale of Maine is at the Waterloo, in German street. Senator Hale was an interested visitor at the House of Commons Friday night with J. G. Blaine. Mr. Potter Palmer and family are expected here for the Jubilee. They will have rooms at the Grand. Mrs. John Sherwood has private apartments near Paris Lane, in one of the most fashionable localities in May Fair. Mrs. Sherwood has been the recipient of many invitations since her arrival last week, and is a great favorite in English society.

THE ROCKEFELLER PARTY.

John Rockefeller and party of New York are at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. With the Rockefeller party as guests are Rev. Dr. Augustus Strong, D.D., President of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Charles Bigger of Cleveland; Judge Sprague of Buffalo, N. Y.; Prof. Mason of Harvard. The Rockefeller party will "do" England's cathedral towns and return early in August. Mr. Charles M. Clark of New York is at the Victoria.

WILDER'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Marshal P. Wilder will give an entertainment at Rugby School on Tuesday (Jubilee) evening to the Rugby boys.

Mr. Washington E. Conner and Fred. Zerega are at the Langerham.

Mrs. Louise Eldridge ("Aunt Louisa") has apartments in Covent Garden.

ARRIVALS IN PARIS.

Baroness De Thomsen and Mrs. Thomsen of New York; the Misses Talmadge, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. De Peyster, Mrs. A. V. Z. Post and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. White are at the Hotel Maurice; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Baldwin of Cleveland, O., are at the Bellevue; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stone of Cleveland are at the Hotel d'Athenne. Mayor and Mrs. G. W. Thompson of Detroit are at the Grand Hotel; Miss E. Everest of Philadelphia, soprano, is at No. 8 Avenue Kicks; Mr. Davis Jardin, Director of the Cunard Steamship Company, and wife arrived at the Hotel Bristol yesterday.

DOING PARIS.

In Paris a[illegible] are Mr. George Vanderbilt of New York, from Italy; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carter, nee Miss Morgan, of Baltimore are at the Hotel De l'Empire; Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander are at the Hotel Du Rhein, Mrs. and Miss De Wolf have gone to the Hotel Vendome. Miss De Wolf recited in Paris during the week to an American audience. She is studying under Mlle. Baitet of the Comedie Francaise. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. and Miss Vantine of New York are at the Continental, also Washington Porter of Chicago; Mr. A. E. Colson, cashier of the Sixth National Bank of New York, is in Paris; Mr. F. Bootte of Boston, whose daughter married Duveneck the artist, who is now living in Florence, will sail for America on Thursday.

PHILADELPHIANS.

Prominent Philadelphians in Paris are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Freeman and Miss Freeman; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson at the Hotel Louvre; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson Kennedy at the Hotel Chatham. Mr. and Mrs. M.E. Ingalls of Cincinnati accompanied by Miss Anderson, will sail for New York on July 30.

England.

RETURNED THEIR TICKETS.

LONDON, June 20.—Three hundred peers and prominent persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church have returned the tickets entitling them to seats in Westminster Abbey to-morrow during the jubilee service.

THE CITY CROWDED.

The city is already showing signs of being crowded in anticipation of to-morrow. The throngs in the streets are more numerous than at any time within the recollection of the present generation. In some parts of the town the crush of sight-seers impedes traffic in the streets. The Queen this morning drove from the castle at Windsor to the railway station and came to London on a special train. She drove from the station here to Buckingham Palace. Crowds of people lined the entire route in town and displayed the greatest enthusiasm. Her Majesty appeared delighted at the loyalty exhibited and bowed and smiled in every direction.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations with banners, mottoes and flags are increasing enormously and, when done, promise to eclipse anything of the kind ever before attempted in England. A stranger in London to-day would imagine that the whole of its population were out on a holiday. The weather is beautiful, the sun shining brightly.

The police to-day, acting under the supervision of Col. Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, and other experts, made a thorough search of Westminster Abbey as a precaution against dynamite outrages to-morrow. Every vault, corner and point in the edifice where it is possible to hide anything was inspected and overhauled, especially powerful lamps being used in the examination of the darker places. Nothing was found. When the examination was finished the abbey was turned over to the police for protection, and it is now occupied and guarded by them. Every civilian is excluded—even the workmen who have been employed in making the temporary alterations for to-morrow's event. Two peers attempted to enter the abbey but were prevented by the police.

BOSTON BRITISHERS.

An illuminated address to the Queen from British subjects resident in Boston, Mass., will be formally delivered to her Majesty this afternoon. The address is enclosed in an oak case, and the presentation will take place at Buckingham Palace.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

The Queen this afternoon received Mr. Phelps, United States Minister, at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of allowing him to present President Cleveland's jubilee congratulations. Mr. Phelps was accorded a private audience with Her Majesty. Mr. Phelps was attired in plain evening dress. The Queen's demeanor toward him was most cordial. She expressed warm thanks for the President's congratulations. The private reception of diplomates on such an occasion is almost unprecedented, but the American Minister had expressed a desire through Lord Salisbury for such an audience, and the Queen replied that it would afford her much pleasure to receive him privately for the presentation of the President's message.

Ireland.

SHOT AT FROM AMBUSH.

LONDON, June 20.—Mr. Edward Morrough Bernhardt, a Justice of the Peace and his wife, while out driving this morning at 8 o'clock, near Killarney, were fired at by some person in ambush. Neither was hurt but their horse was wounded.

TROY REMANDED.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—Peter Troy, who was arrested aboard the Adriatic on her arrival here last week from New York, on suspicion of having explosives in his baggage, was up for examination to-day. He declared that he received the package containing the supposed explosives to give to a man at Gurten. He was remanded for three days.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

The Gorgeous Costume She Will Wear at the English Court.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 20.—The dress in which Queen Kapiolani is to be presented to Queen Victoria was made in New York. It is azure blue velvet of the very richest quality for the court train and bodice train, being adjustable. The train is four yards long, lined throughout with light blue moire, finished on the under edge with puffing of moire, twelve inches wide, which has the effect of raising it from the floor and giving it a most graceful sweep. The train is three yards in width, disposed in plaits. On the outer edge of the train is a band of peacock feathers twelve inches wide at the end of the train, growing gradually narrower as it reaches the waist, where it is but an inch and a half wide. The bodice is cut low, with point-back and front, and is laced in front with silk cords. The neck is trimmed with duchesse point lace. The corsage is sleeveless, with a band of feathers and duchesse lace. The gorgeous train will be worn over an underdress of light blue moire, with demi-train, sixty inches in length, finished with a double ruching of the same, over a balayeuse of fine Valenciennes lace. The front and sides of the skirt show wide panels of peacock feathers, a band of the same feathers rounding the skirt. Her Majesty selected to be worn with this toilet a pair of suede gloves of a light fawn color, which reach to the shoulders, and slippers of blue velvet lined with light blue moire.

POOR DUCHESS D'ALENCON.

The Taint of Insanity Pervading the Royal Families of Europe.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 20.—The taint of insanity that pervades the royal families of Europe is assuming alarming proportions. Succeeding the sad case of the Duchess of Cumberland comes that of the Duchess d'Alencon. Oddly the Duchess d'Alencon was engaged to the late King of Bavaria, who, it is now recognized, was hopelessly insane for twenty years. She is a sister of the Empress of Austria. The royal family of England are not exempt from this scourge of kings. George III. was insane at his jubilee in 1809. His blood flows in the veins of the royal family.

A Lucky Cowboy.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 20.—Buck Taylor, the cowboy who dislocated his thigh the other day during one of the performances of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, is progressing steadily under Dr. Keating's care at the Middlesex Hospital. He is being made a lion of and has had quantities of good things sent to him from admirers outside. An English paper remarks, while commenting on this, that the three luckiest things that can happen to a man are to be an American, a cowboy and have one's leg broken.

Lord Tennyson's Illness.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 20.—Lord Tennyson is really indisposed, suffering from a severe attack of gout. He has been ordered off for a cruise in the channel. Mr. Lewis Morris, who has been appointed assistant laureate for this occasion only, is author of "The Edict of Hades." He is a protege of the Prince of Wales.

Hungary.

A JEWISH QUARTER MOBBED.

PESTH, June 20.—A mob yesterday set fire to the Jewish quarter of the town of Duna-Szerdahely in Hungary. The quarter was almost entirely destroyed and one hundred and twenty-five families were made homeless.

Germany.

HERR KRAKER ARRESTED.

BERLIN, June 20.—Herr Kraker, a Socialist, a member of the Reichstag, was arrested last Saturday the moment he left the legislative building after the closing of the session.

A Singular Accident.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 20.—D. M. Clark of Johnson's Station, Joseph Levi of Marion, Ind., Isaac Longnecker and J. R. Reeves of Indianapolis were brought there yesterday victims of a singular accident. They were asleep in a caboose car of a freight train which, with two other cars, got detached at Florence and ran at a fearful rate toward Richmond. On the way they met the passenger train, and a fearful wreck followed. Very strangely, none of the men were killed, and it is said they are not seriously injured.

Candy Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—The candy factory of F. W. Rueckheim & Bre., burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

Mrs. Meidner has arrived home after a year's sojourn in Europe and will reside at 315 Montrose avenue.

A FATAL PASSION.

THE SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOWNFALL OF A YOUNG MILLIONAIRE.

Walter Wade of Glenview, Pa., Accumulates a Fortune of Over a Million Speculating in California—Returning Home to Marry an Estimable Young Lady He Is Ruined by Disastrous Speculations—The Unfortunate Young Man Attempts Suicide and Becomes Hopelessly Insane.

GLENVIEW, Pa., June 20.—On Monday last Walter Wade, a bold, dashing stock and provision speculator, came home from California to fulfill a promise of marriage with Miss Fanny Eckert, which was to take place at noon on Thursday. The most elaborate preparations had been made, and the relatives and friends of the young lady waited with every emotion of pleasure for the happy event. But Wade's recent ill luck in the speculative field drove him to despair, and rather than face the disappointment which would inevitably follow he attempted suicide on Wednesday, and now lies hopelessly insane at the home of his parents some distance from this place. Walter is the only son of J. Werner Wade, who soon after his marriage fell heir to a large fortune. After the young man had completed his collegiate studies and graduated with high honors he decided to take a trip to California before settling down, and so informed his parents. They entreated him to remain at home, but all to no purpose. Appealing to his father he said: "Loan me $1,000 and I will return it with interest." His father immediately filled out a check for the amount and handed it to him. The next day after spending an hour with his intended bride

HE STARTED FOR CALIFORNIA

in pursuit of fame and fortune. Four years afterward his family and friends were surprised to see him arrive home. He entered his father's house as though his absence had been but for a day, drew up a chair to where his father sat, and taking from a well-filled pocket-book $1,240, he handed the money to his father, saying: "Here is the borrowed money with six per cent. interest."

This was all so rapidly done that Mr. Wade had hardly time to realize who it was and what it meant. Then he related to his parents how he had met with phenomenal success, and by shrewd and conservative speculation had amassed over $1,000,000. After a few days' stay, during which time he renewed his pledges of love to Miss Eckert, who in the four years of waiting never doubted his sincerity, he departed again. Letter after letter was received by her, in which he boasted of his continued success, and said that he was now perfecting arrangements to come home to remain. The wedding was, therefore, fixed for June 16. But his character was too weak to resist the social temptations that now beset him. An irresistible fondness for wine and champagne suppers took possession of him, which was soon followed by every form of wild and reckless dissipation. Then luck turned against him and he began to lose money until his fortune was

NEARLY ALL SWEPT AWAY.

Depressed in spirits the dashing speculator returned home. His general appearance was dejected, and by the aid of a stimulant he managed to assume his old spirits. In this way the suspicion that might otherwise have been excited was overcome. On Wednesday afternoon he remarked to his father that he desired to write some business letters and for that purpose he retired to his room, giving instructions that his privacy must not be interrupted. Everything in the way of preparation for the wedding next day had reached a point of completeness and at 5 o'clock a friend of the groom called to see him. As the matter was urgent, his father went up stairs and called him. He repeated the call and, receiving no answer, forced the door open. To his horror he beheld his son suspended from a halter or halter-strap with the end knotted around the top of the bed-post.

ALMOST DEAD FROM STRANGULATION.

He quickly cut the strap and placed the body on the bed, and then quietly, but quickly, summoned a physician. The doctor said that another minute would have produced death, and that while he might possibly survive he would be hopelessly insane. The business letters which he was supposed to be writing were to Miss Eckert and his parents. They told of his dissipation and his losses at gambling and of his complete ruin. He says in his letter to the young lady:

"For many months I have had a constant run of ill luck. The ardor of gambling, unlike every other passion, is rather increased than diminished by loss and disappointment. Without being warned, therefore, by ill success, I still went on until the very last dollar of my money was gone. I then began to draw gradually on the $10,000 you placed in my hands for safe-keeping until the day of our marriage, in small amounts. Following the bent of my evil genius, sum after sum was taken, and all alike buried in that accursed vortex which had already swallowed up so much from me."

VICTIMIZED BY SHARPERS.

To his father he says: "Eighteen months ago I attached my name to a paper, the prospectus of which was a profitable land scheme. It originated with sharpers, and I was victimized. Periodical sprees were indulged in, and with a hope of retrieving some of my losses I came East for a change. I was a persistent bull on the stock market and lost heavily last December. I thereafter invested heavily in pork and wheat and was completely swamped."

Immediately after the occurrence the house was closed and Miss Eckert and a few friends were quietly notified. Miss Eckert was completely prostrated. For a few hours yesterday she sat by the bedside of her lover and listened to his ravings over the stock and provision markets. Wade is 35 years old.

Excursion to Louisville and Cincinnati.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway will sell excursion tickets at the extremely low rates of $5 to Louisville and return, and $9.80 to Cincinnati and return, good going on all regular trains of Saturday, June 25, and returns until June 30. Excursion tickets for Cincinnati read via Louisville, and return direct and the time via route named is five hours quicker than by any other line. It should be remembered that this excursion goes on regular first-class express trains and on regular time, and the company will provide a sufficient number of extra day coaches, parlor and sleeping cars to accommodate all who go comfortably. For tickets, sleeping and parlor car location and further information call at Nos. 101 and 103 North Fourth street, under Planters' House.

Second District Court.

Fifty-two cases were called up this morning, and Birdie Murphy, Jennie Moore and Nelly Weisheim were fined $20 each for wandering; Patsy Lee, Mike Galvin and Wm. Brady $10 each for lounging; Ellen McGarry and Ann Fleming $10 each for a street drunk; Matthew McCreary and John Foley, disturbance, $10 each; James O'Malley $10 for an unlawful act. There was a long list of light fines and continued cases.

James Healy, successor to clerk of the Second District Court, Wm. F. Link appeared this morning, but will not assume the duties of his position in full just at present, and will be inducted into the mysteries by Mr. Link.

Raided by Revenue Officers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PADUCAH, Ky., June 20.—Revenue officers returned from a raid in Calloway County this morning with four prisoners, G. W. Rawlett, Henry Stetts and Dave and Wash Moulton. They broke up two large stills and destroyed much whiskey and beer. Seven other illicit stills in the immediate vicinity were visited, but the moonshiners' friends rallied and drove the officers out of the county.

Out on a Strike.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., June 20.—Two hundred pitmen employed at the Chattanooga Pipe-Works struck for higher wages this morning. They made their demand at 8 o'clock and went out at once because their demands were not granted.

The Sharpe Trial.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The trial of Jacob Sharpe for bribery was resumed to-day Thomas McLean was recalled and produced the stock transfer book of the Broadway Surface Road. It was perfectly blank.

REAL ESTATE.

Sales and Transfers of Interest Made To-Day—Some Good Figures.

A very interesting transaction was closed this morning by Messrs. Grether & Boeck between Moses Rosenheim and O. L. Garrison by which the title to the elegant Rosenheim residence, situated on the northeast corner of Locust street and Compton avenue was vested in Mr. Garrison in consideration of the sum of $16,000 cash. The ground is 27 feet 10 inches front on Locust street and 134 feet 8 inches deep on Compton avenue. The improvements consist of a twelve-room house of two stories and basement, high hipped and gabled roof, with a large circular bay window in the first story front, upon the top of which is a porch on a level with the second floor. The house sits back twenty-five feet from the line of the sidewalk, and the intervening space is finnished by a high terrace, with marble stairs leading to it from the street. The front basement of the house is built of Syenite red granite, while all above it is of red hydraulic pressed brick. The front doors, main staircase and halls are finished in highly polished quartered oak, while the rooms in the main building are set off in mahogany, antique oak, cherry, cypress and yellow pine, and all highly polished. The house is one of the finest residences in the city and was designed by Alfred F. Rosenheim, the son of the grantor. It originally cost $16,000, the amount of the present purchase money, and it is a matter of considerable surprise that it should have sold for the figures above quoted.

This morning Chapman & Gore sold 293 feet, fronting on the southeast coener of Theodosia avenue and King's highway, to J. A. Bollman, for $14 per front foot, amounting in the aggregate to $4,102. The grantor was Johnston Morrison.

Ben Von Phul sold Michael O'Brien this morning lot 11, block 1, Von Phul's addition at Breezy Heights, fronting 50 feet on Marmaduke avenue, at $8 per front foot. The buyer will improve for residence purposes.

J. A. Duffy & Co. sold this noon for Mr. Phil Scott the attorney, 45 feet on the South side of Cook avenue, 265 feet east of Pendleton avenue, to Mrs. Bettie Boyd for $1,170. This lot has a depth of 140 feet. It is the intention of the buyer to improve this property by the erection of an eight-room dwelling to cost about $5,000.

Out of eight lots offered at the sale of the Chambers property to-day, located on Washington avenue 188 feet west of Vanderventer avenue, four lots only were sold. A lot fronting 94 feet on Vandeventer avenue by a depth of 115 feet was bought by A. J. Smith at $43 per front foot. A 50-foot lot fronting on the south side of Washington avenue commencing 280 west of Vandeventer avenue by a depth of 253 feet was sold to Dr. Joslin, the dentist, at $41.50 per foot. W. J. Burke, by agent, bought the 25 feet next adjoining the purchase of Dr. Joslin for $39 per foot. M. W. Reid bought 30 feet front on same street, just west of the Narrow Guage Railroad, for $3,500.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Preparing Circular No. 3.

The Committee on Camps will hold another meeting probably this week to consider the assignment of various Commands.

The chairmen of the sub-committee will hold a meeting at headquarters at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening for the purpose of preparing Circular No. 3 for general distribution.

The Finance Committee had collected up to noon to-day nearly $42,000. The probabilities are that very few of the subscribers will fail to come to time. Two of them are dead and two subscribers have failed in business but the balance are coming well forward.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Grand Army Encampment Saturday it was determined to publish in circular form the report on the invitation to the President. Chairman Reynolds reported a difference of opinion in the Badge Commitee on the subject of the bids received. Maj. Pierce wanted the contract awarded to the highest bidder. The chairman was instructed to award it to the lowest bidder.

Maj. Pierce then tendered his resignation. It was ordered that the first medal struck off should be sent to Mrs. John A. Logan.

The colored citizens were granted permission to make a demonstration on the line of the parade.

A PASTOR RESIGNS.

Rev. Dr. Schofield Leaves the Water Tower Church—Christians and the Sunday Law.

Rev. J. V. Schofield, D. D., takes his vacation in a very summary manner this year. Yesterday he resigned the pastorate of the Water Tower Baptist Church. He took hold of it as a mission in October, 1885, and carried it on so successfully that last October he organized it into a church and took charge of it as its pastor. Dr. Schofield is undecided as to his future plans, and says he has nothing in sight; in fact, he doesn't know whether he will remain in St. Louis or not. He declares that seventeen years of work in one place is long enough and demands a change. Dr. Schofield is, by the way, a brother of Gen. Schofield of the United States Army. The announcement of the resignation quite surprised his brethren at their gathering this morning. Besides talking it over the Baptist pastors heard the usual reports. The Second Church will be preached to during July and August by Rev. E. Burr, a graduate of Crozer (Pa.) Theological Seminary.

PULPITS PLEDGED.

The Christian pastors were treated to a good paper by Rev. W. W. Hopkins on "Sumptuary Laws." He held that laws must not be so interpreted as to forbid laws which the public interest demands. He defined sumptuary laws to be laws which seek to regulate private expenditures, such as those for food, clothing, etc. But when the private expenditures became injurious to the whole community then a law regulating these expenditures is not sumptuary, because it is based on the public interest.

Following this paper which was heartily approved, the discussion drifted into a consideration of the pending Sunday law enforcement, which resulted in the unanimous passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we favor the Sunday laws, and pledge our pulpits to their support, regarding them as in the interest of the working classes and for the welfare and good order of the community."

The Methodist ministers changed their hour of meeting from 10:30 a. m. to 9 during the summer. Rev. T. H. Hagerty read a paper on "Our Church Periodicals," setting forth the value of the publications of the church. At the conclusion of the essay the meeting pledged itself to help increase the circulation of the church papers.

The Presbyterian pastors had only a social time, adjourning at 12 o'clock till the first Monday in October.

North St. Louis.

The Knights of Labor will give a complimentary entertainment and refreshments to-night at Mann's hall, 4800 North Broadway.

Dr. Wm. C. Richardson of North St. Louis, Grand Recorder of the A. O. U. W., goes to Milwaukee to-night to attend the annual session of the Supreme Lodge of that Order.

At 3:35 this morning a little fire started in the sewer leading from the gas-house into the sheds of the Mississippi Glass-works, Main and Angelica streets. It was soon subdued without damage.

St. Joseph's Branch, Catholic Knights of America, go to Louisville, Ky., next Saturday on an excursion. The train will leave the Union Depot at 8:30 p. m., and returns the following Monday a 7:30 a. m.

Herman Hall, late a graduate of the West Point Military Institute, is here visiting his parents at 3615 North Ninth street. He remains until September, and will then be assigned to United States army duty in the Northwest.

Mrs. R. P. Cohen, wife of ex-Justice Cohen, is recovering from her late severe illness, and her daughters, who have been attending on her, Mrs. Abramson of Holly Grove and Mrs. S. Seelig, with her son, Maj. Seelig of Helena, Ark., have just left for home.

James Downey, 33 years of age, watchman on a boat at the foot of North Market street, was on his way to Broadway on Buchanan street last night and stepped in a hole and broke his right knee just above the ankle. He is unable to take care of himself and will be sent to the hospital.

Yesterday while Mrs. Lizzie Smothers, colored, was walking on Twenty-second street, near her residence, between Howard and Madison, a young man about 20 years of age, whom she thinks she can identify if captured, snatched a satchel containing her little change and parcels and ran off. The police got Jack Hayes this morning and he is identified as the satchel-grabber.

FALL IN TO-DAY!

With the Grand Rush on our THIN CLOTHES. Come while the styles are fresh, the lots large and the sizes unbroken. We are selling

The Best India Seersucker Coats and Vests ever offered in this city at $8.00

EXTRA SIZES of same, to fit the LARGEST MEN, $9. India Pongee, Pure Silk, Coats and Vests, $9. EXTRA SIZES of same, $10. PONGEE SILK DUSTERS. EXTRA FINE GLACEE SILK COATS AND VESTS, black, olive and pearl-gray, $12. DUSTERS OF SAME.

Flannel Coats and Vests, in all the New Patterns, $3.00 to $7.50

A great variety of Single Coats, $4.50. White Flannel Coats and Vests, best quality, $7.50. Our immense stock of Underwear is melting before the crowd. Come this week for bargains. And whatever you do, don't miss seeing our new brand of White Shirts—No. 100 at $1.00, six for $5.50; No. 125 at $1.25, six for $7.00; No. 150 at $1.50, six for $8.50. The best-made and best-fitting Shirts that have ever been offered in this city. Every trial sample makes a customer.

BROWNING, KING & Co

S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St. *D. C. YOUNG, Manager.*

"DER DRUMMER."

FOUR HUNDRED OF HIM ARRIVE IN THE CITY THIS MORNING.

Still There's More to Follow—The Arrangements for the Entertainment—To-Morrow's Programme—The March From the Lindell—Thursday's Boat Ride—Other Items of Interest.

The twenty-five members of the Reception Committee of the Travelers' Protective Association were more than busy this morning. Delegates and alternates to the convention and their friends to the number of 400 arrived in the city last night and this morning and are stationed at the hotels. Fully 600 more are expected to-night, and to-morrow morning will find 1,500 strangers in the city, called together by the meeting of the convention which will come to order in Entertainment Hall at 9:30 to-morrow morning. Many of the visitors included in the above enumeration are ladies, but the majority are stagging it, and will depend upon the hospitality of St. Louis for their gentler companionship.

To throw around them these safeguards of refinement 2,000 and more invitations have been issued to the best people of St. Louis, and the visitors shan't want for society.

The Invitation Committee have been so busy with that charitable work that some of the local members have been necessarily neglected in the matter of cards. Such gentlemen are requested to be present at the meeting to-morrow, when upon adjournment they will get their cards to the series of entertainments arranged for the week.

The following indicative circular has been issued to all traveling men in the city:

ST. LOUIS POST.
THE TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSO'N,
ST. LOUIS, June 18, 1887.

The members of St. Louis Post, and all traveling men, whether members or not, are earnestly requested to meet in the front of the Lindell Hotel Tuesday morning at 8:30 to form in line and escort the delegates of the National Convention, T. P. A., to the Exposition building. Every traveling man is urged to be present and honor the guests for whom the citizens have prepared a most hospitable entertainment; and your presence will show both a courtesy to our visitors and appreciation of our merchants' liberality. Consider yourself a committee of one to see that our home boys make a creditable escort. Yours truly,

B. A. SHELBY,
President St. Louis Post.

The response to this circular both written and verbal promises a royal escort for the strangers. Every member of the order will have a lavender-colored badge pinned to his coat with a golden globe, about which is circling the modest sentiment "Our Territory." The committeemen have a similar badge of white and a purple one has been provided for traveling men not members of the order.

In the march to-morrow from the Lindell the following order will be observed:

St. Louis Post, National officers, State presidents, delegates and alternates, members Travelers' Protective Association, members of kindred associations and traveling men.

THE ENTERTAINMENT HALL

where the convention will hold its business meeting has been liberally decorated with flowers. The large hall where the entertainment of welcome will occur has also been trimmed profusely with plants and flowers at an expense of $1,000.

Feeling that the extreme heat would probably deter some guests from attending the entertainment to-morrow night the committee have gone to unusual pains to render the place comfortable. The hall, which owing to its size and the fact that it is in the middle of the immense building and surrounded by a corridor is the coolest in the city, will be supplied with all that can keep it so. Lighted by electricity, there will be no artificial heat about the place. Fans will be provided free and immense barrels of ice-water will be in the front corridor in charge of colored servants.

Arrangements for the rest of the events of the week are similarly complete. The banquet will have many surprises and is loaded for fun. The river excursion, which will leave Thursday evening at 5 p. m. and return at 10 o'clock, will be a most enjoyable one. Everything on board will be complimentary, and so careful have the committee been of their visitors' comfort that a line on the cards of invitation politely requests "no tips."

A neat four-page time-card, giving the hour of each event and containing a map of the city, has been prepared and will be given to each guest. It would be difficult on the whole to suggest an improvement in the arrangements or to discover an omission.

THE RAHWAY MURDER.

Mary Rodemaker of This City Thought to Be the Victim.

This morning John Rodemaker, a carpenter living at No. 4564 Easton avenue, called on Chief Huebler at the Four Courts and stated that he firmly believed that his daughter, Mary Rodemaker, was the victim of the Rahway murder mystery. She was a woman, he says, 28 years of age, of medium size, dark complexion, dark brown, almost black hair and dark brown eyes. She was born and raised in St. Louis. Five years ago, her father says, she fell in with a man named Hoffmann who induced her to leave here and afterwards followed her. Since her departure she has been in Philadelphia, Hoboken, and, it is believed by her father, in Rahway. While away she wrote regularly until about last Christmas, when the last letter was received from her. Since then her parents have not heard a word of the young woman, and have been unable to get any trace of her. The father says he firmly believes she was the woman murdered at Rahway, and thinks the man who persuaded her to leave her home had something to do with the killing. Strumbeck, who is under arrest in Illinois, on his own confession that he had a hand in the killing, is unknown to the parents of the girl. Her mother has written a letter to a sister of hers living in New York informing her of her suspicions, and requesting her to investigate the matter and learn positively whether it is her daughter. A photograph of the missing girl has also been sent on in the letter.

A Silly Story.

Deputy-Sheriff Gus Sheehan denies the sensational report in the morning paper in which it is stated that he had a difficulty with James F. Smith in a saloon at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth street and Cass avenue. The man, Smith, was acting as though demented, and acted so strangely a policeman was sent for. Some of the boys who were present threw a torpedo at the demented fellow, and that is all the foundation there is for the statement that Sheehan shot at him. The report was the silliest kind of fabrication doing great injustice to one of the coolest of the Deputy Sheriffs.

PAGELS' CASE.

Why Maxwell's Gallows-Mate Is to Hang—Blames His Attorneys.

Jerry Pagels, whose case was affirmed by the State Supreme Court this morning, and who is sentenced to be hung with Maxwell on August 12, was tried before Judge Normile shortly after the latter took the bench. He was employed by E. S. Brooks, a hide and tallow dealer, whose tannery in the southern part of the city Samuel Kohn, the man Pagels killed, was a buyer for the Norman Brown Hide Company, who also have their tannery in that section of the city. Pagels was a drunken, worthless fellow, while Kohn was a sober, industrious man whose success in business aroused the jealous ire of Pagels, several of whose customers left him to deal with Kohn. On the evening of November 10, 1885, Pagels procurred a shotgun and went to the tannery where Kohn was employed, between Anna and Sidney, Bismarck and Third streets. He told a boy named Mullen, who is employed at the tannery, to call Kohn out and tell him he wanted to see him. Mullen informed Kohn that there was a man outside who wanted to see him. As Kohn came to the door Pagels said: "Sam, you —, I want to see you." Then he raised his shotgun to his shoulder and fired. The shot tore open one of Kohn's arms and also penetrated the abdomen. The unfortunate man dropped to the ground and two days later died. Four days after the shooting Pagels was arrested in a saloon on Chouteau avenue. He was playing cards. He had returned from Illinois, whither he fled after the killing.

He was indicted and arraigned on March 22, 1886. After four continuances his case went to trial, and he was convicted of murder in the first degree on December 17 last. His motion for a new trial was filed and overruled on the 21st of the same month and on the 28th a motion in arrest filed by his attorneys was also overruled, and he was then sentenced to hang on February 11, 1887. On February 10 a bill of exceptions was filed and an appeal taken to the State Supreme Court. He was defended gratuitously by two young men appointed by the Court, but he is not very thankful for their efforts in his behalf. The two points on which the defense relied for a reversal was that the Court had refused a continuance because the State agreed to admit the affidavits of the absent witnesses, whose presence the defense wanted to secure, and because Judge Normile decided that a man who had out his first paper three years but had not taken out his second papers was practically a citizen and a competent juror. In a recent decision the Supreme Court reversed a case because a continuance had been refused where the State agreed to admit that absent witnesses would testify to certain facts if present. The court held the defense were entitled to the presence of the witnesses themselves. In the Pagels case, however, the absent witnesses were outside the jurisdiction of the Court, which had no process for securing their attendance and the affidavits were in proper form, which they were not in the other case passed upon by the Supreme Court. This of course altered the point considerably.

Pagels, when asked to-day about his case, replied: "I was not given a fair trial. My attorneys held their first consultation with me about the case three days before I went to trial. Some of my witnesses were not here, and I told them I needed them. They said it would be all right, that the case would not go to trial for at least a month. It did go to trial, though, three days later, and I was railroaded through without having any chance to get in my side of the killing. My attorneys have not been near me for a long time, and I don't even know whether they went before the State Supreme Court.

THE CORA LEE TRIAL.

Important Evidence Offered by the Defense This Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 20.—Fourteen witnesses were examined for the defense in the Cora Lee case this morning. Mattie Dyer, a State witness, who testified to damaging admissions of the defendant, was recalled, and admitted that on Saturday she said she wanted Cora Lee hung so badly that she didn't know what to do. Emma Lee was recalled and said that Hubbard and Patterson, attorneys for the State, had questioned her in their office for two hours. This was before she had ever seen the attorneys for the defense. Florence Warner testified that she had worked five months in the office of the Morning and Day of Reform at Washington, Kan., and knew Graham and Cora intimately, but had never seen anything unbecoming in their conduct toward each other. Etta Molloy, adopted daughter of Mrs. Molloy, was called and told substantially the same story as Emma Lee. Both the girls were at home with Cora on the fatal night, retiring about 9 o'clock. Cora slept between them and did not leave home either during the afternoon or evening.

S. I. Haseltine was recalled and said Graham had asked him about a month before the crime as to the route from Dorchester to the farm. This is the witness the State proposes to impeach. He said he never told anyone what he knew about the case until after Graham was lynched. He believed in nature, rewards and punishments, and that perjury would be punished, and again admitted deceiving the prosecuting attorney when he was working up the case. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat the attendance at the trial is undiminished.

Belleville.

The case of Harry Snell, charged with the murder of John Zepp, Jr., was continued today until the next term of court.

Two nines composed of lawyers and clerks played a game of base ball at National Park yesterday. The clerks won by a score of 9 to 6.

Mrs. Rubach, mother of Dr. Rubach, fell down a flight of stairs this morning and broke her thigh bone. As she is 76 years of age the injury is likely to result seriously.

Henry Ash, an old engineer of the Cairo Short Line, died Saturday evening and was buried to-day. The funeral was in charge of the St. Clair Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Judge Snyder did not pass sentence to-day on ex-Chief-of-Police Halloran of East St. Louis, who was convicted Saturday of imprisoning, without cause, Election-Commissioner Flannery.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Andel, the well-known wholesale liquor merchant, who died Saturday evening, will take place to-morrow. About two years ago Mr. Andel fell from a train at the Main street depot in St. Louis and had both his legs cut off. His death is supposed to have been due to the injury.

Mr. August Tiemann, the proprietor of the Tiemann Hotel, went out in a buggy yesterday to Muller's Grove, and when on his way home his horse ran away. The buggy was overturned and Tiemann thrown out. He was badly bruised and cut, but sustained no serious injury. The buggy was wrecked.

MATTERS IN COURT.

Cases of Interest Before the Federal and Circuit Judges This Afternoon.

Chester H. Krum, in behalf of Henry Mullaney, convicted of election frauds, filed a motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment in the United States District Court to-day. It is contended that the Court erred in the admission and exclusion of certain testimony, and that the indictment under which Mullaney was convicted stated no offense against the laws of the United States.

August Graf was fined $100 and sentenced to thirty days in jail by Judge Thayer in the United States District Court to-day for rectifying without payment of the special tax. A stay of execution was granted, however.

The United States District Court to-day fined John B. Zironia $5 and costs and Antonio Jaconio $5 and costs for dealing in liquor and tobacco without a license.

The United States District Court to-day deferred sentence in the case of Norma Langdon charged with selling malt liquor at her resort without a license.

The following suits in the Circuit Court were dismissed to-day: Krembs vs. Dennerlein; City vs. Borleau; same vs. Straub.

Judge Lubke this afternoon granted a decree of divorce by default to Mrs. Victoria Barber against Harrison Barber, together with the custody of the children.

Judge Valliant to-day heard the cases on the back-tax docket, including the claim of the State for taxes on the old South Market property.

Judge Thayer rendered a decision to-day in the United States Circuit Court in the patent infringement suit of Geo. W. Archer against Wm. Arnd and others relating to a patent for an inclining dentist and barber's chair. The Court holds that there was no infringement and that the re-issued patent was void.

Bond for costs was furnished to-day in the United States Circuit Court in the Bowman-Patrick mining suit.

The exception to the report of the Wabash Master on the intervening petition of the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad Company will be heard in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday next.

The suit of Tranthan against Dedrick was dismissed in the United States Circuit Court to-day for failure to give security for costs.

The suits of Zukoski, D. A Brislin and H. S. Platt against the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company were dismissed to-day by plaintiffs in the United States Circuit Court.

A. Godejohn, the letter-carrier charged with abstracting money from the mails, furnished bond to-day in the United States District Court and he was released from jail.

Chas. M. Link confessed judgment this afternoon in favor of the following creditors: H. Lamb and Adolph Griesbach, $101.04; J. S. Bernheimer, $274.58; S. Simon and J. Streitzer, $209.75.

To-Day's Judgments.

The following judgments were rendered in the Circuit Court to-day: Eau Claire Lumber Company vs. D. J. Dempsey and others, judgment for plaintiff for $336; State to use of Joseph J. Powers vs. Helen Powers and bondsmen, damages assessed at $4,372.28 and judgment for penalty of bond; Hannah Williams vs. Nathan Horwitz et al., judgment for plaintiff for $1,446.65, George. S. McLinton vs. Louis Anslyn et al., judgment for plaintiff for mechanic's lien; J. Hays vs. J. Rose, judgment for $345.15.

CURIOUS RELIGIONISTS.

Mrs. J. B. Martin and Her Followers Dismissed From the Methodist Church.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—For several years there has been a curious little body of enthusiasts in religion on Walnut Hills, in this city, formerly connected with the Methodist church. Their leaders were Mrs. John B. Martin and her sister Mrs. J. C. Brooke. They were both devoted Christians and most estimable women. They gave themselves up to prayer, and study of the Scriptures, and finally evolved something new in theology which has not been quite clearly expressed. They formed a body of religious zealots, and were given the name of Perfectionists. They held exclusive meetings, and strange stories were told of their proceedings. It was said that they actually worshiped Mrs. Martin as God and Mrs. Brooke as Jesus Christ. For a time they separated from the church, but subsequently resumed their membership therein. As they continued their private meetings and peculiar rites the Walnut Hills Church last week tried them on formal charges of heresy and blasphemy, and finding them guilty dismissed them. The band numbers about thirty and among the number are several who have heretofore been among the most earnest members of the Methodist Church.

THE GREAT WHEAT BREAK.

Kershaw Seeks a Legal Settlement of His Firm's Accounts.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—Charles J. Kershaw filed a bill in the Superior Court this morning against his partners, Messrs. Dewar and Eggleston. The bill asks to have the partnership dissolved and accounting order granted and a receiver appointed. The Court appointed Porteus T. B. Weare receiver, and that gentleman filed a $50,000 bond.

ROUGH ON ITCH

"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Druggists, E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON PILES

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggist or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON CATARRH is not a mere palliative remedy, but a complete cure of worst chronic cases. Catarrhal throat affections, foul breath, offensive odors, resulting from Nasal Catarrh corrected at once by the use of "Rough on Catarrh." Unequaled for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c. Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON CORNS for hard or soft Corns. 15c. At Druggists.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$8 00
Six months	4 00
Three months	2 00
One month	65
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will co .fer a favor upon us by reporting the same t. this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	801
Business Office	558

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months can have the POST-DISPATCH *mailed to them at regular rates by notifying the carrier or by leaving their address at the office of the* POST-DISPATCH, *515 and 517 Market street.*

The indications for twenty-four hours, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day, for Missouri are: Generally fair weather; southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

THE dust must go.

YESTERDAY was not dry Sunday, but it was dusty Sunday.

IT remains to be seen whether the contractors' ring has knocked out the street-sprinkling scheme.

THE last word has been spoken in the MAXWELL trial. The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence.

IF any further expression of public opinion in favor of street sprinkling is needed we are prepared to give it.

WE refuse to believe that the City Council will ignore the welfare of the citizens to favor the street-sprinkling contractors.

THE POST-DISPATCH started in with the beginning of the street sprinkling movement and proposes to stay with it until the end.

THE custom of presenting testimonials to retiring officials of the Treasury has grown to be a nuisance and might profitably be discontinued.

OUR esteemed morning contemporaries are giving evidences of suffering from that jealousy which is the tribute mediocrity pays to genius.

IF the Mexican Government has any intention of ordering American citizens out of Mexico as "pernicious foreigners," our advice to them is "don't."

IF the Weather Bureau would report the density of the dust along Grand avenue and over the drives of St. Louis its information would be more valuable.

LAST week showed a general increase in the bank clearings and a marked improvement in business accompanied by a total disappearance of TUTTLE, to the immense relief of his fellow countrymen.

IT is about time for FAIRCHILD to issue a general order paralyzing the Forty-sixth Ohio regiment, which has for the past two months been engaged in a treasonable attempt to restore a captured flag to a Louisiana regiment.

ON account of the extensive repairs needed by the WORLD and POST-DISPATCH balloon, the aeronaut, Mr. MOORE, has decided to take it East, and the decision as to a future ascent will be made in New York. Meanwhile we rest on the credit of having shown the people of St. Louis the most magnificent balloon ascension in history.

INASMUCH as the vote in the City Council in favor of street sprinkling was unanimous it would be the grossest self-stultification for the Council to admit that it could not find the money to pay the cost of carrying out the ordinance. It would be a confession of dishonesty such as the members of the Council could not afford to make.

IT is rough on FORAKER that while he is denouncing the iniquity of restoring rebel flags under orders from a Democratic President, an association of regimental veterans from FORAKER'S own State, who are presumably free from suspicion of treason, should be corresponding with an ex-rebel regiment for the purpose of restoring a flag.

AT 9 o'clock last night the temperature of St. Louis, as officially reported by the boilers of the Government Custom-house, was 90 deg., although the official temperature at the nearest reporting points all around varied from 80 deg. to 82 deg. A Government that reports the temperature of its own engine-rooms challenges the admiration of scientific men all over the world.

KANSAS CITY'S real estate operators have induced capitalists of other States to invest a great deal of money there. But now they are investing so much of this money in the lower and safer real estate of St. Louis and other cities whose traffic is not confined to front feet, that cattle paper at Kansas City has to stand a discount of 15 to 18 per cent. When capital pours in to inflate a town-lot boom and then skips away to seek safety in legitimate business elsewhere the shrewdness of the boomers is vindicated. But it is bad for the town.

PROTECTING LABOR.

Again and again have the people of Pennsylvania demanded laws for the suppression of the "store order" outrage upon wage-workers. Again and again has the Legislature pretended to enact laws for the purpose, which always have been so framed as to be easily evaded or be overthrown in court on technicalities.

When BEAVER, as a candidate for Governor in the last campaign, was pointed out as President of an iron company at Bellefonte which was evading the law by paying employes in coupons redeemable only in goods at the company's store and when presented by the particular employe to whom it was issued, his partners issued a formal statement that they were not store orders, but cash coupons. After BEAVER was elected upon the strength of this statement, the Internal Revenue Collector proceeded to collect the tax levied upon such cash coupons by the law of Congress; whereupon the same partners answered and proved that the alleged cash coupons were not cash coupons; were nothing but store orders, in fact, and therefore not taxable under the law of Congress.

So the last Legislature passed a bill levying what was intended as a prohibitory tax on all orders, checks, coupons, pass-books, etc., issued for wages and not redeemed within thirty days by the issuer. This law Gov. BEAVER has vetoed on the ground that the tax was to be imposed as a penalty, and as a penalty was so summary that it permitted the punished party no opportunity of defense. It was as the friend and protector of labor that Gov. BEAVER ran and was elected. He has at the first opportunity killed with his veto the first bill passed in good faith to suppress the wrongs of the "company store" system, and he has killed, in the only way by which he could have succeeded in killing, a bill by which $1,000,000 of State revenue hitherto evaded by corporations would have been annually collected from them hereafter.

That is the sort of protection labor gets from the Republican protectionists of Pennsylvania all the time. No other State has so many labor troubles or imposes on labor so many real wrongs. So long as Pennsylvania laborers can stand it and keep on voting for such protection they will continue to be miserable victims of their own folly.

THE ASSISTED IMMIGRANT QUESTION.

Some of the comments on Judge BROWN'S decisions in the "assisted" immigrant case in New York City proceed upon a misapprehension of its bearing. It simply adhered to the plain language and intent of the statute authorizing the Commissioners of Immigration to prevent the landing of convicts, idiots, lunatics or persons likely to become a public charge.

The decision was that in authorizing the Commissioners to do this the statute did not go further and authorize them to assume, without investigation, that all assisted immigrants are convicts, idiots, lunatics, or persons likely to become a public charge. If the Commissioners find able-bodied and otherwise acceptable immigrants sent over to us at the expense of a foreign government they have no power to exclude them under the law as it is written. The fact that the passage money has been paid in whole or in part by some foreign government should suffice to put the Commissioners upon an investigation, and their authority to exclude any individual immigrant would thereafter depend upon whether they found him or her a convict, idiot, lunatic or feeble person likely to become a public charge.

Mayor HEWITT holds that Congress intended to authorize the Commissioners to infer from the mere fact of deportation at a foreign government's expense that the assisted immigrant must be an undesirable acquisition. But the statute was so drawn as to negative any such intention, and it will have to be amended before the Commissioners can exercise under it any greater authority than Judge BROWN'S interpretation allows them. It has never been our policy to exclude sane and able-bodied Europeans of good character, no matter how poor or how they reached our shores, provided they were not imported as contract laborers, and the indiscriminate exclusion of all assisted immigrants would be a novel, unnecessary and unpopular discrimination against mere poverty.

LIONIZING Buffalo Bill and his cow-boys is the jubilee fad of the English aristocracy. Four-in-hand dukes and marquises struggle for possession of Bill as a companion on their coach boxes, and the Princess of Wales has occupied a seat beside him as he drove his Deadwood coach. Our jeunesse d'ore will hereafter more easily find the entree of the social heaven of their dreams. When they learn to shoot, ride and wear long hair and buckskin they will fare much better on the other side as genuine Americans in the rough than when they appear there as second-hand, "made-over" Englishmen.

THE fiat has gone forth that H. M. BROOKS, alias MAXWELL, must be hanged on the 12th of August for the murder of PRELLER. Since he was brought back from New Zealand all grounds for doubting that he was guilty, and that his motive was robbery, have been scattered to the winds. But the peculiarities of his crime, and subsequent developments of peculiarities in his character, have raised some doubts of his moral accountability in the minds of those who doubt the justice of hanging a man so constituted by nature that he could not avoid the temptation to commit sooner or later some heinous crime. From this morbid sentiment and from sympathy with his worthy parents in a far-off land will arise the only regret awakened in this community by the final decision in his case.

SOME light is thrown on the true nature of Mexican Government by the story that an American citizen in Chihuahua has narrowly escaped expulsion as a "pernicious foreigner." A pernicious foreigner is a foreigner who has the folly to imagine that Mexico is a free country, and who has the audacity to express an opinion on Mexican politics. As Secretary BAYARD has reconciled himself to the Russian view of pernicious citizens, he will probably accept the Mexican view of pernicious foreigners.

THE contractors' ring has knocked the life out of the street-sprinkling scheme.—[Globe-Democrat.

THE contractors' ring has not knocked the life out of the street-sprinkling scheme in spite of the valuable assistance given the ring by the eloquent silence of the Globe-Democrat.

Sunday Laws and the Church.

From a sermon by Rev. Bird Wilkins, colored pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church, Chicago.

It is no advantage to the religion of Christ or the Church that laws are being enacted at our State capital to enforce the observance of Sunday. It is rather a reflection on the Church. I think the Church ought to oppose these laws with the same power she would an attempt to have all the people baptized. I am sorry to see it. Whenever and wherever the church has entered the halls of legislation seeking the recognition of men she has lost their respect. She, upon entering the political arena, lays aside the holy robes of charity and thus loses her influence over men. She may have a majority and thus carry her point, but she will live to regret. Because it is contrary to the genius of the gospel of Christ. The political sword does not belong to the Christian Church. If she forces men to observe her holy days by law she becomes an intolerant factor, a persecutor, and a robber of men's consciences, and treads her foot on the poisonous serpent's tail instead of his head. I tell you, the States will lose much when they undertake to make men good by law any day in the week. It is not the business of the State to make men keep holy days. It is wrong. Whenever we put religious injunctions into our law books and put Jesus for Blackstone, then Christ becomes a politician; then will come to pass the attempt to force men to bear the mark of the beast.

I am not ready to see the Church scrambling amid the political corruptions of the day to save her own holy days from desecration. Whenever I come to the conclusion that the religion of love taught by Christ needs the arm of the State to support it I will renounce it. Whenever I believe that the Baptist Church covets secular power to save her holy days I will be a Baptist no more. It is a declaration of weakness on our part to ask such legislation. I see that some of our clergymen went to the Mayor to ask his influence in enforcing the Sundaw laws. Just imagine Jesus asking Pilate to compel the people to follow him—or St. Paul and the Apostles asking Domitian to see that the first day of the week be observed as a holy day. Imagine St. John coming from the Isle of Patmos to see Domitian about it. I say it is suicidal; it is religious intolerance in a mild yet detestible form.

French Honors to "The World."

From the Courier des Estats-Unis.

The Paris Temps states that a banquet has been given at the Hotel Continental in honor of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor-in-chief and proprietor of the New York WORLD, by the Franco-American Union and by the members of the French delegation to the United States for the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty. The object of the banquet was to thank the New York editor for having opened in his paper a public subscription which resulted in the raising of a sum of over $100,000, thereby enabling the completion of the pedestal of the statue.

M. de Lesseps proposed the health of the President of the United States, a toast which was suitably acknowledged by Minister Mc Lane.

M. Bartholdi, amid much applause, described the characteristic features, the qualities and the public services which have made Mr. Pulitzer one of the most noteworthy personages of American journalism.

Mr. Pulitzer thanked his entertainers for their courtesy, and alluded to the traditional bonds of sympathy which attach the United States to France, bonds which had been still further strengthened by the gift of the fine Bartholdi statue and by the growing similarity of national institutions, especially so far as the exercise of self-government is concerned.

M. Spuller, Minister of Fine Arts, speaking as a journalist, expressed the hope that the French press would borrow from that of the United States some of the latter's enterprise and go-ahead qualities.

Danger From Lightning.

From the New York Herald.

An interesting and very important paper on lightning by Dr. Hellman, issuing from the Prussian Statistical Office, has been recently translated and published in the United States Signal Service Weather Review.

Dr. Hellman's researches show that in Schleswig-Holstein, during a period of ten years, of all the buildings struck by lightning only 9 per cent of those with "hard" roofing caught fire, while 68 per cent of those with soft roofing caught fire. The risk from lightning to churches and bell towers was thirty-nine times, and to wind-mills fifty-two times greater than to ordinary hard-roofed buildings. The danger from lightning decreases also with the increase of the number of houses in a given district. In the rural districts of Prussia the risk is five times greater than in the cities. It was found that the geological features of the ground had much to do with the frequency of lightning strokes—flat and moist lands, especially with loam, being most exposed to the deadly thunderbolt.

The Weather Bureau's Troubles.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The WORLD is having lots of trouble with its balloon. It is in St. Louis, and everything is in readiness for the ascension except a current of air blowing east. The attempt is to be made to come across the continent, and the trip is to be begun only when the word is given by the Signal Service officials. The balloon is, therefore, to be run by rule, and the Signal Service people expect to be able to tell in advance just about where it is going. If the Signal Service has its customary good luck the gas bag is quite likely to land off in the forests of Wisconsin. It has tried this business before. It sent up five balloons last summer by rule, expecting each time to run into a rain-storm, but not a rain-drop moistened the bag. Balloons are quite apt to do about as they please at all times, but this new attempt to run on orders from Washington will be watched with interest nevertheless.

A Pointer for John.

From the New York WORLD.

The abrogation of the Federal civil-rights law by the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that the States had sole jurisdiction of the protection of their citizens, did not leave the colored people defenseless, as many predicted that it would do. The Supreme Court of Georgia, in sustaining the will of the late David Dickson, making his negro concubine and her daughter the heirs to $400,000, took ground that would have satisfied Charles Sumner himself. It says: "All distinctions as to the rights pertaining to citizenship between the two races are abolished; and as to their civil rights, they stand upon the same footing." The Court further declares that "the rights of each race are controlled and Governed by the same enactments of principles of law." And yet John Sherman vociferates—for the latitude of Illinois—that the war is not yet over.

Did Not Mean What He Said.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Enquirer presents this morning a brief interview with the Mansfield statesman. Prominent among its entertaining features will be noted his approval of the sentiments of his brother's letter on the G. A. R. meeting at St. Louis. That approval includes, of course, the General's declaration that Mr. Cleveland was chosen President by a fair election. The fact would not be worthy of notice, for no one ever disputed the proposition, except for the fact that the Springfield speech had seemed to insinuate a different doctrine. But Mr. Sherman maintains that the Springfield speech and the Nashville speech are quite consistent with each other, and both consistent with good taste. We leave to him the task of sustaining the proposition; as also his repetition of his pet hobby, a sugar bounty.

Cadet Alexander.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cadet Alexander, the colored youth at West Point, over whom such a row was raised shortly after his appointment, graduates thirty-second in a class of sixty-four—a very handsome record. He appears to have won, too, the respect of both his professors and his class. The African who trades upon his merits instead of upon the color of his skin has no difficulty of getting along in this country.

MEN OF MARK.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND went fishing last Saturday to celebrate his 55th birthday.

EX-SECRETARY LINCOLN is being urged by Chicago friends to enter the Presidential race against Mr. Blaine.

GEN. BOULANGER has written to friends in Baltimore, Md., that he is in good health and a contented friend of mind.

PROF. THOMAS of Little Rock has his large collection of books bound in thin slips of wood, over forty varieties in all.

WALT WHITMAN, says the Boston Globe, "will shortly take up his residence in Boston and become one of the wise men of the East."

THE Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder has given in his old church in San Francisco a farewell lecture on Japan, preparatory to going to that country to spend the remainder of his life.

THE residents of Napoli, N. Y., have boycotted the new Democratic Postmaster, and during his term of nearly a year he has not sold nor canceled a postage stamp on postal card.

ACCORDING to Murat Halstead Mr. Blaine has been pale for many years, and his hair is very white, but "his lip is as red as a healthy child's and his eye shines and sparkles with strength and vivacity."

R. B. Sears, the champion lawn-tennis player of America, is a young man with blonde hair, a delicate blonde mustache and a very ruddy complexion. He wears eye-glasses, is always very carefully dressed and smokes cigarettes. Of course he is delicate.

THE English residents of New York will attend a special service at Trinity Church on Sunday afternoon in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee. The service is under charge of the rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and it is expected that Bishop Potter will be present.

The number of nickels swallowed by the five-cent weighing-machines throughout the country is enormous. Strangely enough, the inventor, an Englishman named Percival Everitt, is making money out of his clever device for collecting the small change of the community.

It is said that in Portland, Me., there is a man with a false nose, a glass eye, but three fingers and one thumb, one ear, false teeth, false hair and a cork leg. For all this he is the liveliest man in Portland. He walks ten miles every day, rain or shine. He has had three wives, and survives them all, and has refused five chances to get married again, so he says, since he buried his last wife, about a year ago.

GEORGE W. CHILDS never does things by halves. Gens. Sherman and Sheridan expressed a wish while at West Point recently to have their portraits placed beside that of Grant in Grant Hall. Mr. Childs, who presented West Point with the portrait of Grant, told Sherman and Sheridan that he would gladly add their pictures to his gift, and added that they were at liberty to choose their own artists.

THOMAS BALL has just completed at Florence, Italy, a large statue of P. T. Barnum. The statue is a mark of esteem tendered Mr. Barnum by his partners in the show business. When the veteran showman was sitting for the statue he made the proviso that it should not be erected until after his death. The statue will be cast in bronze, at the Royal Foundry in Munich. The face is said to be an excellent likeness of Mr. Barnum.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was 76 years old Tuesday.

DR. MARTHA G. RIPLEY is the only woman among the faculty of the Homeopathic College of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

STOUT, partridgey little women look queer in the puffed sleeves fashion has sprung on its devotees this summer, but it is no use talking.

MISS SARAH ORN JEWETT will remain at her home in South Berwick, Me., this summer and write some short stories she has promised.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S tiger, having left the print of its teeth on a waiter in Chicago, tore the flesh from the breast of a hotel employe in Philadelphia.

MISS GROLL of Boston has scored a success in London with the Carl Rosa Opera Company. She is pronounced by critics the most charming Marguerite since Nilsson's youthful days.

THE lady and the tiger problem, as applied to Sarah Bernhardt and her peculiar pet, is assuming an interesting aspect. A large number of hotel waiters say they would choose the tiger.

MRS. MAGDALENA BOGGS of Milton, Ind., was born in Lancaster, Pa., December 22, 1783, and is therefore nearly 104 years old. She is in pretty good health but her memory is weak.

UNDER the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia Amanda Eubanks, the illegitimate mulatto daughter of Millionaire Dickson, will come into the enjoyment of an estate valued at $400,000.

MRS. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, founder and proprietor of the Rockwood Pottery at Cincinnati, enjoys an income of $200,000. Mrs. Nichols established the factory at the outset of the craze, and continues to work in it about five hours a day.

MRS. OSCAR WILDE dresses after fashions of her own devising. At a recent afternoon reception in London she came in wearing a snuff-brown ulster wrap reaching from her neck to her heels, a black lace veil and a black lace bonnet of no describable shape.

MISS GORDON, the daughter of Gov. Gordon of Georgia, who is visiting friends at West Point, is described as a typical Southern beauty. She is a brunette, with oval features, and her complexion is of that olive tint so rarely found in the Southern highlands. Miss Gordon is 20 years old.

METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying This Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The WORLD says: "The financial editors continue to suggest various ingenious ways in which they think a dangerous accumulation of currency in the Treasury can be avoided. Timid politicians and people who distrust their own chosen representatives continue to dilate upon 'the harm' that Congress might do if it were to assemble. Retained defenders and interested beneficiaries of a prolonged war tariff continue to prate of the 'injury to business' that would result from leaving to the pockets of the men who earned it the $120,000,000 a year now collected in taxes, not needed for the expenses of the Government. And still the needless taxes continue to be exacted from a long-suffering public, and the President makes no signs indicating consciousness of the fact."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "Query: What did David B. Hill mean by telegraphing 'Thanks, awfully,' to Grover Cleveland as soon as he heard of the rebel flag incident?"

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "There will be comparatively little talk about running Mr. Cleveland for a second term hereafter. This will leave the field free for the noble phalanx of Democratic aspirants. Conspicuous among these are such men as David Bennet Hill of New York, Samuel Jackson Randall of Pennsylvania, William Tell Coleman of the Pacific Coast, John Griffin Carlisle of Kentucky, Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, and James B. Eustis of Louisiana. There is no scarcity of adequate material. The atmosphere has grown purer, an incubus has been removed, the light of Democracy shines forth once more undimmed. And may the best man win."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "While the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Maj. Runkle will cause that officer to be restored to the retired list of the army, with such back pay as the Court of Claims may find to be due him, it does not follow that all other officers dismissed through sentence of court martial in the same way can expect restoration without a struggle for it. The noteworthy feature of the Runkle case, the signing of the dismissal papers by the Secretary of War instead of by the President, is common to many others, but it is doubtful whether any of them are precisely like that of Major Runkle. In some instances the length of time that has elapsed without setting up a claim for restoration might bar them; in others the vacancies have been filled by nominations which the Senate has confirmed. These last, of course, are cases of dismissed active officers, whereas, Major Runkle was on the retired list. At all events any apprehension that the Runkle decision by being a precedent for others containing the same technical point would bring back the swarm of dismissed officers, seems to have disappeared."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANNEX.—Telegraph offices will not be closed on Sundays.

P. F. GUYOT.—The latest census places the population of London at 3,832,441, and of Paris at 2,269,023.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is no one in St. Louis who makes balloons exclusively. You could probably get a balloon made by a maker of tents and awnings.

CONSTANT READER.—The value of an old Bible does not depend on its age. The best way to find out if your Bible is valuable is to ask at either of the public libraries.

J. P. F.—No one knows the origin of the phrase "Let her go, Gallagher," just as no one knows the origin of "Rats," or "Chestnuts." All alleged explanations are frauds.

READER.—John Gutenberg discovered the art of typographical printing and first applied it in 1450. Lithography is the art of writing or drawing on stone for reproduction in the press, but to give a description of the art, which would be of value in an essay, would require too much space. Any encyclopædia will give all the facts you need.

I. F. G.—1. Everest, in the Himalaya chain, is 29,002 feet high and is the highest mountain in the world. 2. The highest balloon ascent ever made was by Sir Jas. Glaishier of England, who went 37,000 feet high. It should be stated, however, that at 29,000 feet he became insensible and stopped taking observations. He only infers that he went 8,000 feet higher from certain facts on recovering from the swoon.

Output and Input.

From the New York WORLD.

Although the Kentucky distillers are restricting the output of whiskey, the Kentucky input of the fiery beverage no doubt goes on as merrily as ever. As soon as the drinkers overtake the distillers there will be prosperity and peace. How they ever let the manufacturers get so far ahead is a mystery.

How to Change Wages to a Salary.

Tid-Bits Translation.

Madam is scolding her maid:

"How is it, Franco se, that you clean my shoes with my tooth brush?"

"Because, madam, you see all the other brushes are so large, and madame has such tiny, tiny, wee bits of shoes."

A Dead Wall Blocks the Way.

From the Albany Times.

Henry George has an apparently sober-minded interview in one of the New York papers, in which he elaborates his plan of abolishing poverty. But we are still unable to see how the poverty of a very lazy man is to be abolished on any plan.

Free Passes in Missouri.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The Legislature of Missouri is receiving heaps of praise because it did not adjourn for the day when a circus was in town. There was a good reason, however. Every member had a free ticket to the night performance.

Bill as a Detective.

From the Boston Globe.

The New York Tribune suggests that Senator Chandler will be able to furnish much useful information about our navy. We hadn't thought of that. He may furnish a clew that will lead to its discovery.

The Prize Lie for This Week.

Ananias, alias Tid-Bits.

There is a church choir in Massachusetts in which there has not been a quarrel for three years.

A Reminiscence of Copenhagen.

From the Cedar Rapids Gossip.

A young poet, in describing heaven, says: "It is a world of bliss fenced in with girls."

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 558.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGES ASKED TO DEFINE THE FOURTEEN SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Petition of the School Board Filed in Court To-Day—A Young Wife's Infatuation—No Verdict Reached in the Insurance Case—The Law Concerning Depositions Introduced at a Trial—Matters in Litigation.

Leo Rassieur, as attorney for the President and Directors of the Public Schools, presented a petition in the Circuit Court this morning looking to the districting of the city for school election purposes. The petition cites the act of March, 1881, by which the Board was composed of twenty-eight persons, one from each of the twenty-eight wards of the city, and then quotes the provisions of the act of March last, whereby the number of directors was reduced to twenty-one, of that number seven being elected on a general ticket at large by the voters of the city, and fourteen being elected by districts by the voters of such districts.

The act was passed without an emergency clause, so that the law took effect on Saturday last. It provided that the Circuit Court should divide the city into fourteen districts composed of contiguous wards of as nearly equal population as practicable, such division to be certified to by the Secretary of the School Board. The directors therefore petition the Court to make such division of the city into fourteen school districts with as little delay as possible.

The matter was brought before the Circuit Judges in general terms session later in the day.

A Husband's Cross-Bill.

An answer was filed to-day in Judge Lubke's Court by Frank K. Anderson to the divorce suit recently entered against him by his wife, Elizabeth Ann Anderson. He admits the marriage in 1871, but denies each and every other allegation of the wife, and by way of cross-bill, he states that during the period of living together he did his duty faithfully to his wife and children; that he was devoted to his wife, and she was apparently happy and contented until June last year, when she, unfortunately for the peace of the family, formed the acquaintance of a certain young man. She soon became infatuated with him in spite of the remonstrances of her husband, who saw domestic ruin ahead and did everything in his power to prevent it.

He further alleged that his wife met the young man at a house on Clark avenue, and that her improper intimacy was kept up for several months. Finally she left her husband without any cause or provocation on his part. He asks the Court to dismiss her petition, to grant him a divorce and to award to him the custody of the children.

The petition of Mrs. Anderson set forth that her husband neglected her, and that he treated her so cruelly at times that she was forced to seek assistance and shelter at her old home.

The Grogan Estate.

Judge Lubke to-day heard and took under advisement the case of the Public Administrator, E. C. Tittmann, against Gen. Albert Edwards, administrator of the estate of Patrick Grogan. It appeared that Grogan, for many years an employe at the United States Sub-Treasury died intestate and the Probate Court appointed Gen. Edwards administrator. The question arises whether it is not one of the cases in which the Public Administrator should act and take charge of the estate. Gen. Edwards gave a gilt-edge bond and the Probate Court at once approved it. Subsequently the Public Administrator moved to set the appointment aside on the ground that he should take charge. Grogan died worth $25,000 from small savings.

A Mistrial.

The jury in the sensational insurance suit of Davis against the Continental Insurance Company could not agree upon a verdict and Judge Valliant to-day ordered them to be discharged. They stood eight in favor of a verdict for the plaintiff, placing no faith in the story of the lad, Clendenning.

A Deposition Excluded.

Judge Valliant to-day rendered a decision in the furniture commission suit brought by Mary L. Carroll vs. Aloys Menne. The court holds that a deposition is only secondary evidence and should not be read in the trial of a cause until the party offering it lays the foundation by satisfactorily showing that the witness is beyond the process of the court, or that the evidence is otherwise unattainable. Formerly that foundation had to be laid by proof foreign to the deposition itself, but it may now be proven by the deposition. But the mere statement of the witness that she is going to leave the city to change her residence when it appears that at the time the deposition is taken she resides here is not sufficient to show that she is actually out of the State at the time her deposition is offered at the trial. There must be some proof of the fact, not that she at one time intended to remove, but that she has removed or gone out of the city. The motion for a new trial in this case is sustained on account of error in admitting the deposition.

Harney vs. the City.

Judge Barclay to-day rendered a decision in the case of Harney vs. City of St. Louis on the motion to admit further testimony. The Court holds that the agreed case is still binding on the parties as a stipulation, but the effect of reversal and remanding by the Supreme Court is to destroy the effect of the final submission of the case. Hence upon retrial the stipulation will be binding so far as it goes, either party being at liberty to introduce further testimony not inconsistent with it.

Judge Barclay's Decisions.

Judge Barclay to-day rendered decisions in the following cases taken under advisement:

Burgdorfer vs. Carmody; motion to dismiss appeal sustained.

Barrie vs. Seidel; motion for new trial overruled.

Reubein vs. Mehle; demurrer to new matter in the answer sustained.

Mauerhof vs. Hayes; motion for leave to pay into court overruled, commissioner directed to pay proceeds as directed.

Notes in Court.

The divorce suit of Mayetta Clarke against John Clarke was dismissed to-day in Judge Lubke's Court, on motion of the husband, at the costs of the wife, for want of prosecution.

Letters of administration were granted to-day to John J. Burnes on the estate of Elizabeth Power. The estate is valued at $8,000.

Louis Marion Bradley was enrolled to-day in Judge Valliant's court a member of the bar.

A GHASTLY SIGHT.

A Lady Discovers the Lifeless Body of a Friend Hanging to a Tree.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ERIE, Pa., June 20.—Wm. Barnes, an Englishman, who has been in this country three years, committed suicide Saturday night by hanging himself to a limb of a tree in the grounds of the hotel where he was boarding. A lady who knew Barnes was walking in the grounds yesterday morning and saw him standing, as she thought, under the tree. She approached and placed her hand on his body. Moved by her touch the body swung around and the distorted features of the dead man confronted her. Barnes has wealthy relatives in England.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH.

A Pretty French Girl's Elopement—Prohibition Campaign Opened—Texas Topics.

EL PASO, June 20.—Miss Bertha Bourgon, niece of Wm. Lemaire, a restaurant proprietor, eloped on Saturday night with Raymond Coppens, a discharged bookkeeper.

PALESTINE, June 20.—Rev. Dr. Jarrett opened the Prohibition campaign on Saturday night at a meeting on the Square.

HOUSTON, June 20.—There is already a large attendance for the competitive drill. The city is decorated and the visitors are well received.

Mrs. M. W. Cook will leave in a few days for Buffalo, N. Y., where she will remain till the latter part of August.

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT.

A Batch of Important Opinions Handed Down To-Day.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON, CITY, Mo., June 20.—The Supreme Court this morning handed down opinions in the following cases:

BY CHIEF-JUSTICE NORTON.

Holloway, appellant, vs. Arnold, respondent, Jackson Circuit; affirmed.

John Boon, appellant, vs. Winn & Rubey, Macon Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Thompson et al, appellants, vs. William Newberry et al. respondents; Madison Circuit; affirmed.

State ex rel. Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, appellant, St. Louis Criminal Court; affirmed.

BY JUDGE RAY.

Black, respondent, vs. Estis et al., appellants, Pike Circuit; affirmed.

Sidkim, respondent, vs. Wabash Railroad, appellant, Buchanan Circuit; affirmed.

Iron Mountain Bank, appellant, vs. D. H. Armstrong, respondent, St. Louis Circuit Court; affirmed.

Sebree et al., appellants, vs. Patterson et al., Daviess Circuit Court; affirmed.

BY JUDGE SHERWOOD.

Gay et al., appellant, vs. Gilliland et. al., Daviess Circuit; reversed and remanded.

State, respondent, vs. Jerry Pagels, appellant, St. Louis Criminal Court; affirmed, and August 12 set for the day of execution.

State, respondent, vs. Chio Goom and Chiack (Chinese highbinders), St. Louis Criminal Court; both cases reversed and remanded.

BY JUDGE BLACK.

Crawford, respondent, vs. Spencer et al., appellants, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed as to Harlow, Spencer & Co.; reversed and remanded as to other defendants.

Booker, administrator, appellant, vs. Armstrong, administrator, respondent, Marion Circuit; reversed and remanded, with directions.

R. D. Lancaster, et al., respondent, vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

State ex rel. Walker, defendants in error, vs. Hurlston et al., plaintiff in error, Cedar Circuit; affirmed.

State ex rel. Hutchinson et al., relators, vs. McGrath, Secretary of State, respondent; writ denied and case dismissed.

Henrietta Saulsbury, respondent, vs. Ambres Saulsbury, appellant, Jackson Circuit; affirmed.

BY JUDGE BRACE.

Erwin et al. appellants, vs. Holdermann et al., respondent, Bates Circuit; affirmed.

State ex rel Weaver, respondent, vs. Mary Weaver, appellant, Bates Circuit; reversed and remanded with direction.

William Waddingham, appellant, vs. Tobias Hulett, respondent, Audrain Circuit; reversed and remanded.

South St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Theo Plate, et al., defendant in error; St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

OPINIONS PER CURIAM.

Geer, plaintiff in error, vs. Redmond, defendant in error; affirmed.

Holmes, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary A. King, et al.; Cass Circuit; affirmed.

Sarah Flynn, respondent, vs. Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, appellant; affirmed.

The Court adjourned until July 6.

THE B. & O. DEAL.

Alleged Inside History of Ives, Staynor & Co.'s Dicker With Garrett.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The Commercial Gazette to-day prints a three-column special from New York, purporting to give the inside history of the Baltimore & Ohio deal with Ives, Staynor & Co. The main point of the story is that Ives and Staynor made a contract with Garrett, by which they were to get a controlling interest in the B. & O. for about $18,000,000; that they have paid Garrett $420,000 in cash, $100,000 in a certified check and 15,800 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton preferred stock, and that they have promised to make good the balance of an overdue payment of $6,000,000 and take up the C., H. & D. preferred stock out of proceeds arising from their acquisition and consolidation of narrow-guage roads in Ohio and Indiana. The final outcome is to be a continuous road from Baltimore to St. Louis, using the B. & O. to Parkersburg; the narrow guages changed to standard guage from Parkersburg to Indianapolis, and the Vandalia thence to St. Louis. The special goes on to say that it is proposed at a meeting to be held here to-morrow, to authorize the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton directory to divert from its original purpose the proceeds of preferred stock, authorized in September last for redeeming bonds and guaranteed stocks, so that these proceeds may be used for the general purpose of the company. The Commercial-Gazette says editorially:

"If they (the new owners of the C., H. & D.) are able to go on, gather in the B. & O. and employ that as they have the C., H. & D., the country will have the benefit of about as audacious a job of adventurous financiering as has ever been undertaken. There is this peculiarity that modifies the matter to a considerable extent. Nearly the whole of the stock of the C., H. & D. is held by parties who are engaged in the manipulations. Whether the few small stockholders left will take any interest in the action to-morrow remains to be seen."

The meeting to-morrow is to take action in the matter as stated above, and also to vote upon the construction or lease of a branch line from Hamilton to Middletown and upon guaranteeing the stock of the United Railways Terminal Company of Cincinnati.

REPAIRED AND REMODELLED.

After Its High Trip the Big Balloon Will Be Altered for Its Long Trip.

The WORLD and POST-DISPATCH balloon, which has been returned from its landing-place to this city, will be shipped back to Winsted, Conn., for repairs and improvements. Last night Prof. Hazen left for Washington, D. C., to report for duty. He is delighted with his success in making such a high trip and securing so many valuable observations showing the distribution of temperature and moisture in the upper air.

Prof. Doughty has eighteen negatives taken in the upper air and is well pleased with his success. All the members of the expedition are anxious to make another ascent from this city, when it is hoped they will be able to beat the record for long distance. In the next ascent the balloon will not be permitted to rise over 1,500 or 2,000 feet in order to save ballast and prolong the trip in a low air current. The balloon requires a new section in place of the one torn by the rip cord. This must be of the same material as the other portions of the big bag. The whole envelope will be treated to another coat of vanish and the pan of the car will be changed. These repairs and improvements will require several weeks, so that the next ascent will not be made before August. To-night Aeronaut Moore, Photographer Doughty, Chronicler Duffy and Messrs. Brooks and Tallmadge will return to New York. All but Mr. Duffy will proceed to Winsted and prepare for work on the balloon.

THE TEXAS TRAIN ROBBERS.

Pursued by Three Sheriffs' Posses Through Fayette County.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 20.—Three posses are in pursuit of the gang that robbed the Southern Pacific train near Flatonia, Tex., early on Saturday morning. The Sheriff is now positive that there were seven men in the company. Two of the men climbed into the engine-cab and drew their revolvers on the fireman and engineer. Two others entered the express car and attacked Messenger Frank Folger, who had thrown away his keys. They clubbed him and then slit his ears with a pocket-knife. After this they went through the Wells-Fargo safe, securing $3,000. In the mean time the other members of the gang went through the train holding up every passenger in the cars and knocking down those who did not give up their valuables readily. About $20,000 was secured by the robbers. On leaving the train the robbers took their horses, which were hitched near by, and galloped away. The train then moved to the next station, where the messenger and persons struck by the robbers received medical attention. It is believed that the party separated shortly after leaving the scene of the robbery. Detectives at Houston, United States Secret Service officers and three posses are in pursuit, hunting through Fayette County.

Mrs. W. H. Dunbar of Bacon street has gone East to visit her friends and relatives. She will remain away till September, spending the greater portion of her time in and around Boston.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE KING OUT FOR AN AFTERNOON DRIVE.

His Royal Highness—Personal Appearance and Attire—The Prince's Popularity With the People—Queen Victoria's Dislike for the Public—Exclusiveness at Windsor Castle.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The WORLD to-day publishes the following London letter from T. C. Crawford under date of June 7: I saw the Prince of Wales last Sunday afternoon driving. He was in a private hansom. For the benefit of the young men of New York who consider everything from the Prince of Wales standpoint I will describe his outfit for this afternoon's drive. He was dressed in plain black; his coat was a single-buttoned cutaway, made of the soft, rough cloth now so fashionable in London for morning coats; his hat was silk, his tie at his throat was dark blue with a light polka-dot running over it. He wore no gloves. He leaned with one hand lightly on a tightly-rolled silk umbrella, while the other hand crossed and rested easily on the one supported by the umbrella-stick. The hansom cab was dark blue with a light white line traced on its paneling. There was no coat of arms upon the cab to indicate its belonging to the royal stables. The horse was a dark bay, strong, clean and powerful. The harness was black and absolutely devoid of ornament. The man who sat in the driver's seat wore a high silk hat, ornamented with a black cockade. His coat was dark blue with blue buttons. A square white cravat was at his throat. His breeches were white and skin-tight, buttoning at the knee above a pair of black top-boots. The Prince was smoking a cigarette and was apparently lost in contemplation of the rich green and shifting color of the vast stretch at Hyde Park. He was driving along at the rate of eight miles an hour. He sat so far back in the hansom that few noticed him. If he had been recognized generally there would have been much hat lifting and cheering. There is no member of the royal family who is so popular as the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IS POPULAR

because he cultivates his popularity. He is a perfect pink of politeness in all his relations with the public. There is no public enterprise of any merit which calls in vain on him for his personal assistance. The Prince appears to realize that royalty in England is only popular from the social and spectacular standpoint. I have talked with any number of intelligent Englishmen on this subject. England in many respects is a wonderfully free country, but the traditions of royalty are so strong that there is no knowing how long the people of this country will consent to bear the enormous expense of maintaining the establishment of a hereditary ruler. There are none so ignorant in England who don't know that the royalties so far as actual Government is concerned are mere figure-heads.

WHY ROYALTY EXISTS IN ENGLAND.

A prominent Englishman said to me the other day: "Royalty continues to exist in England because it has become negative and too wise to attempt to thwart the public. If the time should come when England had a king who should be ambitious in a political way, and who should seek to promulgate a policy contrary to public opinion, then it would be seen how weak royalty is becoming in this country. It would go down in an instant with hardly a breath of warning.'

A WISE PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales appears to thoroughly understand public sentiment. He is very careful to keep out of politics and never uses his influence, which he could employ as a member of the House of Peers, to affect legislation in any way. Those who know him say he is a very clever and well-informed man. He goes about in public so much and comes in such close contact with the people that every small boy in London knows him by sight. Much of the Queen's unpopularity comes from her tremendous dislike for the public. I understand that she is afraid, and that the sight of a great crowd makes her nervous. There have been one or two attacks on her life, and she dreads, therefore, going out in public. The business men in London are great friends and admirers of the Prince. The Queen's absence from London is a constant subject of unfavorable criticism from the city men; they charge much of the business depression and dullness in London business affairs to the character and the administration of the Queen. They say that if the Prince of Wales could only become King London would be one of the gayest cities in the world. There would be one round of royal entertainments after another, which would attract here strangers from everywhere who had plenty of money to spend. The city men seem to regard the royal family as a means of attracting business to London. The failure to have plenty of royal entertainment is considered by them the most vicious feature of a bad administration.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

I was out at Windsor Castle the other day and had an opportunity of looking over that part of it which is thrown open to the public only during the absence of the Queen. The rule which she enforces at Windsor with regard to seclusion from the public is eminently charateristic. Here she has the finest royal residence in the world. Its beautiful grounds, the palace and its interior are closely guarded from the public which bought and paid for all this splendid place except when they are opened a few days in the year during the Queen's absence. The portion of the castle which is shown to the public during this absence could, without in any way infringing upon the privacy of the Queen, be shown the public at any time. When the Queen is actually in the castle the rooms occasionally opened to the public are never entered by her except upon special state occasions. The beauty and the peaceful quiet which surrounds the place are so great that it is not to be wondered at that the Queen prefers the life there to the dingy and damp atmosphere of the palace in London. She lives apparently for her own pleasure and for her own comfort. As long as she follows that rule exclusively she does well to remain at Windsor. It would be very easy for the Queen to make herself popular, but she never takes the slightest pains to please the public in any way; she never gives anything away of her enormous income, which, I am told, is about $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 annually. The other day there was a terrific colliery disaster in Scotland. Some sixty miners were buried in a falling mine. A number of families were left destitute by the calamity. The Queen sent, upon the day following, a dispatch of sympathy for the sufferers, and certain flunky newspapers that admire royalty heralded this as an act of great complacence and kindness upon the part of the condescending Queen; yet she did not send one penny from her enormous wealth to mitigate the sufferings of the people made destitute by the calamity. The dispatch cost her nothing, not even the labor of writing it. It was written by her Secretary and transmitted over the Government lines without charges.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

5,000 PAIRS knee pants at 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c to-morrow at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

WELL PLEASED.

The Princess of Wales and Her Children at the Wild West Show.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 20.—The Princess of Wales has contributed her part towards the Wild West show. Last Wednesday she went out to the camp ground in the morning before it was time for the regular performance. She had with her her three daughters, the Grand Duke Michael and Prince Albert Victor. Some special performances were given for the benefit of the Princess. She asked to ride in the Deadwood coach. She took a seat inside but the three Princes sat on the roof. Col. Cody himself, under the circumstances, drove. The regular attack on the Deadwood coach was not made. The cowboys fired at respectful distances at the stage as it passed. The Princess and her children afterwards took a ride on the switchback railroad and enjoyed themselves so much that they said they would come again some other morning.

1,000 G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans' suits just received at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Almost a Riot in Whisky Chute—News, Notes and Personals.

"Whisky Chute" was the scene of an exciting occurrence last evening. Mrs. William Cleary was walking with her little child on the sidewalk when a rough crowd of strangers passed along and applied some insulting epithets to her. She ran into the house and notified her husband of what had occurred, and he came out and followed up the hoodlums, singled out the one who he was informed had been most insulting, and struck him in the face with his fist. No sooner was the blow given than the whole crowd of toughs proceeded to pounce on Mr. Cleary, and he was obliged to seek safety in flight. Several of his friends came to his rescue, but overpowered by numbers, they were forced to seek refuge in the McCormick Hotel. The crowd pursued them there, and when several of the toughs began to shout "haul them out and kill them," the situation became alarmingly serious. The toughs would undoubtedly have done serious harm to Mr. Cleary and his friends if they had got hold of them, but just as they entered the hotel they were confronted by Mr. Berry, the proprietor, a white-haired old man, who, with a look of determination in his face and a club in his hand, threatened to crush the skull of the first man who attempted to force his way further. The infuriated toughs heeded not the warning of the old man and started to force themselves in the door. Mr. Berry swung the club over his head for the purpose of felling the leader of the roughs, but in raising it aloft he struck a hanging lamp and when he brought it down the force of the blow was lost. The toughs took the club from him.

The old man then fully realized the desperation of the men he had to deal with, and fearing for the lives of the men who had taken refuge in his house, as a last resort for the protection of his home and those who had sought safety in it, he ran behind the counter, seized a large revolver and leveling it at the heads of the invaders, threatened to kill the first man who ventured further violence. The noise of the scrimmage in the corridor and the sound of her father's voice had attracted Mr. Berry's daughter, who rushed in just at the instant that her father had drawn the revolver. She took in the situation at a glance, and with a scream rushed toward the old man and grabbing hold of the arm with which he had leveled the revolver, implored him in piteous tones not to kill anybody. The sight of the young woman clinging to the old man and begging him not to harm them seemed to have some effect on the hardened wretches, and they retreated out into the street. Meantime a telephone message had been sent to the police station, but when the hoodlum wagon arrived the unknown toughs had all escaped. One of them was afterward captured and gave his name as Tim Braherty. He was not one of the principals, but when arraigned before 'Squire Bunyan this morning was fined $20 and costs, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

This morning Jule Olvey, a well-known farmer living on the Collinsville Plank Road about six miles east of the city, while running a reaping machine fell on the binder. His clothes were all torn from his body, and though he was slightly bruised and cut, he luckily escaped without serious injury.

In the City Court suit has been begun by Attorney James J. Rafter on behalf of John Woods against the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for $5,000 damages.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of Frenchmen met at Rayot's Grove in Centerville for the purpose of deciding whether an independent celebration of the fete would be given this year as usual, or whether they would participate in the St. Louis celebration. The sentiment was in favor of having an independent celebration, and a meeting was called for next Sunday at the same place for the purpose of effecting an organization and perfecting arrangements for the fete.

The regular monthly meeting of the Catholic Knights of America will be held this evening at the Herald office.

The Sons of Hermann gave an enjoyable picnic yesterday at Crab Apple Grove.

The Cahokia school children will have their annual picnic at Falling Springs next Saturday.

The Enterprise Social Club gave its first annual picnic at Hallow's Grove yesterday. It was a very pleasant affair.

The City Council will meet this evening, and an interesting session is expected.

Globe Hat Department.

A few more of those $1.50 light-colored stiff hats for 75c. Extra fine $2.50 hats at $1.50. Hats of every description from 19c up to the finest, at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

GABRIEL S. CHOUTEAU.

Death and Burial of One of the Oldest Residents of St. Louis.

On Saturday evening last at 6 o'clock at his residence, 504 South Sixth street, Gabriel Sylvester Chouteau, second son of the founder of the City of St. Louis, passed away. Mr. Chouteau's father, Auguste Chouteau, was a native of New Orleans and the eldest son of Rene Chouteau. At an early age he started out with Pierre Laclede Liguest on his trading expedition to the North. Mr. Chouteau was second in command of this expedition. His mother and all her family went with him, and stopped when they reached Kaskaskia. Auguste Chouteau, Liquest and a few of their men started out from Fort de Chartres to find a site for a trading post. They selected what is now the site of the City of St. Louis and marked it. The party returned to Fort de Chartres, and shortly after Auguste Chouteau with thirty men started from that point to build the cabins and warehouse of the post. They built these, and also on the ground afterward bounded by Main, Second, Walnut and Chestnut streets, they began what was afterward the Chouteau mansion. In this house Mme. Chouteau lived and eventually died. Auguste Chouteau continued to live in it until his death in 1829. Early in life Auguste Chouteau married Theresa Cerre, daughter of an Indian trader of Kaskaskia, and by her he had seven children, Auguste, Gabriel, Henry, Edward, Eulalie, Louise and Emilie.

HIS LIFE.

Gabriel was born in St. Louis, December 31, 1794. As a boy he went to school in St. Louis and afterward completed his education at the Catholic College at Bardstown, Ky. At the age of 18 he enlisted in a company of mounted rangers organized in St. Louis by Capt. Nathan Boone. This was during the war with Great Britain. He remained with this company until it disbanded in 1815, when he became interested in the fur trade. On the death of his father in 1829 he took charge of the old Chouteau mill at Ninth and Poplar streets. This mill ran by water-power. He operated it until 1853, when by city ordinance the dam was removed. He then, at the age of 59, retired from active business life. During the period of his business life he contracted rheumatism, which never left him for forty years. He had a wonderfully retentive memory and had a distinct recollection of the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the hoisting of the stars and stripes in St. Louis. The latter part of Mr. Chouteau's life was spent in retirement at his home on Sixth street. The neighborhood has been offensively notorious for years, but Mr. Chouteau refused to leave his old home. Of late years he had been estranged from his family, and few of them visited his home.

THE FUNERAL

took place at 9 o'clock this morning from the old cathedral on Walnut street, under the direction of Geo. O. Lynch. It was attended by some few members of the Chouteau family and their connections. The pall-bearers were Emil Karst, Frank Chenot, Gilman Chouteau, John N. Dyer, J. L. Turner and J. O'F. Clark. Father Boyce of St. Francis Xavier's Church, who had been Mr. Chouteau's confessor for years, conducted the services, assisted by Father Coyle. From the cathedral the little procession moved to Calvary Cemetery, where the body was quietly interred.

PAINS in the small of the back indicate a diseased condition of the Liver or Kidneys, which may be easily removed by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. $1.00 per bottle.

Stage Robbery.

The Ballwin and Manchester stage running from Ballwin to Barrett's, Mo., was stopped by three masked robbers about a mile from Barrett's Saturday evening. They obtained about $250 out of $2,500 in the passengers' possession. Most of the passengers concealed money under the cushions.

Five Dollars Found.

Every man who needs a suit should look at the $15 suits elsewhere, then come and buy the same for $10 at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

LIFE IN PARIS.

A VERY PRETTY WEDDING IN THE AMERICAN COLONY.

Nuptials of Miss Bartow of New York and Mr. Henry Hall—Novel Toilets at the Grand Prix—The Battle of Flowers—Vivid Description of a Novel Festival—Lucy Hooper's Letter.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, June 8.—There was a very pretty wedding in the American colony on Saturday last. Purely American, as both bride and bridegroom were of transatlantic origin and nearly all the guests were Americans as well. It was that of Miss Bartow of New York to Mr. Henry Hall, the partner of Mr. Edmond Kelly, the brilliant and successful American lawyer of Paris, who was brother-in-law to the bride. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, a picturesque and beautiful abode with spacious grounds, which had, in old times, been an abbey and which retains traces of its origin in the Gothic archways of the out-buildings, the long picturesque cloister and the fine old trees that abound in the grounds. The Abbey de Montcel, as it is called, is situated at an hour's distance by rail from Paris. A special train conveyed the guests to their destination, where they arrived at 12 o'clock. The cloister all hung with vines and with the spaces between the pillars of the arches filled with plants and flowers, was lovely to behold. The chairs for the guests were ranged at either side of the cloister, a passage-way in the center being left free for the wedding procession, which was headed by the choristers of the American Church. The bride, in white pean de soie looped with orange blossoms and shaded by an ample tulle veil, looked lovely, as did also her bridesmaids, Miss Bartow and Miss Fannie Martin, though the Parisian custom of permitting the bridemaids to dress as they please, instead of their wearing a prescribed and uniform garb, injures to a certain degree in my mind, the general aspect of a bridal party. The ceremony was performed with much impressiveness by the Rev. Dr. Morgan of the American Church, then procession passed out again, the choristers singing as they went the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," and the bridal party withdrew to the drawing-room where the guests repaired to offer their congratulations and compliments to the newly wedded pair. Then all the persons present were summoned anew to the cloister, which, during their absence, had been transformed into a charming banquet hall, wherin a sumptuous collation had been set forth, which was done ample justice to, the repast being farther enlivened by glees sung by the choristers. The healths of the bride and bridegroom were drunk amid genuine, though Saxon and Anglo-American cheers. Then the young couple drove off to take the train for London where the honeymoon is to be passed, their departure being accompanied with showers of rice and by the traditional throwing of the old shoes. All the guests, over two hundred in number, were then transferred by carriages and omnibuses to the station at Pont St. Maxence, whence a special train conveyed them swiftly back to Paris. Nothing more charming or more picturesque can be imagined than that June wedding in the ancient cloister, all hung with leaves and blossoms, a fit setting for that fair young couple in the bloom and brightness of their youth and good looks and mutual love. Among the persons present were our popular and genial Minister, the Hon. Robert McLane, Viscount d'Abzec, the Viscountess de Hunieres, Mrs. Lamson, Mr. Geo. Draper, Mrs. and the Misses Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander (the latter originally Miss Crocker of California, and distinguished by the golden profusion of her beautiful hair), Dr. Theodore Evans, Mr. Stephen Hills Parker, Mme. Lucien Doucet (formerly Miss Leolo Ruiz of Philadelphia, Mrs. Herrick, Mr. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, and many others. Some of the toilettes worn on the occasion were extremely pretty. The costume of Mrs. Alexander, in black and white striped material, with cream white vest and skirt front, was extremely stylish. A very pretty dress had the corsage in tea rose satin figured with small spots in white velvet, the skirt being in cream white lace made over tea rose taffeta. Miss Fanny Martin, one of the bridemaids, wore a costume of pale pink India silk with bands of gold and silver braid at the throat and wrists. Mrs. Edmond Kelly, the sister of the bride, was in scarlet pointe d'esprit, made with a Watteau plait at the back and trimmed with scarlet ribbons, a serpent in gold filagree work encircling her head. A very charming dress was in silver-gray point d'esprit, trimmed with narrow watered ribbons of the same color. A fair and graceful blonde was attired in pale blue India silk, striped with narrow lines in dark garnet, and finished with a military collar and wide cuffs in garnet velvet. A toilet in white bunting, the underskirt striped with wide bands of black velvet and the plain overskirt falling in full, long draperies in front and at the back, had the pointed corsage made with cuffs and collar of black velvet. The toque in cream straw, trimmed with black velvet and having two birds of the same colors set in the front, had the wide turned-up brim covered with velvet, dotted with jet nailheads. A dress worn by an elderly lady had the underskirt in small-patterned garnet brocade, and the corsage and skirt draperies in surah of the same color. Bonnet in gold braid, trimmed with currants and ribbons of garnet faille. The surah corsage was made with a vest and cuffs of the brocade.

THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

The weather took a sudden change for the better on Saturday last, though true to the atmospheric tradition of this most unpleasant spring, the Battle of Flowers, organized for that day, was fought out beneath a cloudy sky, which sent down a sudden shower towards the evening. This last, however, was fortunately delayed till everybody had started for home. The persistent wet weather had rather discouraged the Parisians from making any extensive or elaborate preparations for this prettiest and most elegant of all possible summer festivals, but some few carriages were very beautifully decorated. There was one literally covered with crimson roses and snowballs, even the reins being intertwined with these flowers. Another, all in corn-flowers and daisies, was less effective, owing to the sombre blue of the corn-flowers. But perhaps the most tasteful of all was a landau entirely covered with masses of hydrangeas in their three colors, pale blue, pale pink and snow white. Had prizes been given for carriage decorations as is a custom at Nice, I think that this delicate and poetic looking decoration would have carried off the banner. Everybody joined with zest and animation in the flower flinging that is the feature of the day, and every pretty girl or charming woman, or well ornamented carriage was greeted with a shower of tiny bouquets. The Russian beauty, Mme. Bernadaky, drove home well-nigh buried in roses.

TOILETS AT THE GRAND PRIX.

Then, on Sunday last, came the final great out-door festival of the season, the grand Prix de Paris. Last year the rain fell in torrents all day long on this momentous anniversary, but this season the weather was simply perfect, being neither too hot nor too cold, while a light veil of clouds tempered the ardor of the June sun. All gay Paris was out in full force and the display of toilets was extensive and brilliant. The height of elegance this season was apparently for a lady to be arrayed in a toilet every part of which—dress, bonnet, sun-umbrella, etc.—should match in color precisely. The favorite colors were heliotrope and pale blue, the most elegant material pean de sole, and the prettiest bonnets and sun-umbrellas were in gauze or tulle. Leghorn hats with wide brims caught up in graceful contortions and trimmed with roses were very fashionable, as were also bonnets in fine English straw, colored to match the dress, and trimmed with ostrich tips also in the color of the costume. Two very original dresses worn by two sisters were in black lace, made up over pale lilac, each costume having a military collar and a girdle in gold passementerie, studded with imitation precious stones. The Countess de Kessler's toilet of pale blue faille was profusely trimmed with exquisite white lace. The Countess d'Avaray's dress was in cream-white gauze, with a skirt front composed of superb black lace on the finest quality of chantilly. Another dress, all in chantilly lace, over cream white taffeta, was much admired for the original pattern of the lace, which showed a border of sunflowers, with lines of the same flowers extending to the top of the lace at intervals, diminishing in size from the lowest to the uppermost edge. The crowd of carriages on the return was larger than has been seen for several years past. There were seven lines of vehicles and no carriages were suffered to attempt an entrance to the Bois while the return was going on. Thanks to the admirable police regulations there were no accidents, neither was there any disorder. The dense throng reached the Arc de Triomphe in perfect safety, and was then dispersed through the myriad avenues that lead to the heart of the city. Then, through the streets and around the Place Vendome, poured for some time a stream of carriages, meeting the little railway omnibuses on their way from the station, bringing to the Paris hotels the newly arrived passengers of La Bourgogne. Lucky voyagers are they to journey from New York to Paris in a week and a day, and to be greeted on their arrival by the bright calm of a June evening and the gay whirl of the return from the Grand Prix.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

A SPLENDID line of children's fine cassimere suits, fully worth $5, will go at $3.50 this week at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE "LEATHER MAN."

A Franco-American Sensation Agitating the People of Bridgeport, Conn.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 20.—Great interest has suddenly been aroused in the "leather man," a recluse whose story the POST-DISPATCH published about two years ago. Until lately he has had regular intervals of appearing in certain localities. He dressed in leather and was known to have a hut in the hills between Newton and Meriden. Recently the hut was destroyed and it was discovered that it had been sacked and that everything about it had been mutilated, evidently by a marauding party. It is feared that the leather man met with foul play as he has not been seen since. The great interest in him has been intensified by the appearance in town of Jules Martinson, an aged Frenchman, who has just arrived from France. He is looking for Jules Bourglay. The old Frenchman is promised $10,000

IF HE CAN FIND BOURGLAY.

As the name of the leather man is known to be Bourglay and his time for appearing upon the Washington Bridge, walking westward, is at sun-down, June 20, much curiosity is manifested in the result of the meeting between Martinson and Bourglay. Martinson's story is that Bourglay, when a young man, was connected with a large mercantile establishment in an interior city of France, and that he advanced rapidly in the business, showing such remarkable capabilities, that he was finally asked to assume the charge of his employer's extensive interests, the latter retiring from active labor. About this time Bourglay became engaged to a young and beautiful daughter of his employer, and the preparations for the wedding were already well advanced, when a financial crash came that swept his employer's capital and separated Bourglay and his loved one. Martinson heard that Bourglay came to America. He says that Bourglay's father is dead and left him $50,000 which has been a public charge ever since. Martinson says he has been sent here after the man. The oddest part of Martinson's story is that the young lady whom Bourglay loved, also became demented. She still lives in France and talks of nothing but Bourglay. Martinson hopes if he can meet the leather man, to show him a photograph of the young lady and Bourglay's reason may be restored.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, June 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that parties holding bonds maturing June 25 and July 1, on notifying this office on or before the 22d inst., may have the bonds paid at the City Treasury or exchanged for the new 3.65 per cent bonds, as the holder may prefer. Otherwise they will be paid or exchanged at the National Bank of Commerce New York.

R. A. CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

A LIVELY ROUND.

Two Rival Editors Have an Exciting Street Encounter.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., June 20.—There has been a strike on the Daily Herald of this city for a number of months among the compositors, on account of partiality in giving out work. The Sunday News, owned by Doyle Brothers, championed the cause of the printers and opposed the Herald. This angered the editor, Mr. Lewis, so much that for a few weeks he has been writing about Mr. Doyle, one of the News firm, in a derogatory manner. Doyle paid no attention to the attacks in his paper, but meeting Lewis Saturday night, hot words passed and Doyle knocked Lewis into the gutter. The police took charge of both men. They were taken before the Mayor yesterday and he announced that the amount of the fine which he would impose would be made known to-day. Doyle is slightly scratched and Lewis' jaw is swollen.

GO TO Cincinnati and to the Virginia Springs via the Vandalia and C., H. & D. through trains, to which are attached Pullman sleepers and new parlor cars. Ticket office 100 N. Fourth street.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

McV. L. McClelland, M. B. McClelland, Lexington, Mo.; H. W. Couns, Lima, O., are at the Hotel Barnum.

Dave Harwood, Omaha; H. D. Johnson, Housten, Tex.: G. Edmunds, Carthage, Ill., are at the Planters'.

Will R. Gay, Mont. W. Gay, Rockport, Mo.; O. P. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank H. Wild, Sarcoxie, Mo., are at the St. James.

E. D. Hofeller, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Richardson, Kansas City; John Adamson and wife, Fort Worth, Tex.; W. W. Wallace, Peoria, Ill., are at the Southern.

Fred W. Clenck, Kansas City; F. B. Clark, Wichita, Kan.; P. H. Beltman, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Munro, Palestine, Tex.; E. M. Clung, Fairfield, Ill.; J. J. Flahiff, New York, are at Hurst's.

Dr. W. M. Chambers, Charleston, Ill.; T. F. Hartin, Hope, Ark.; D. J. Allen, Piedmont, Mo.; N. Haymark, Kansas City; J. E. Curd, Chester, Ill.; W. E. Tracy, Union, Mo., are at the Everett.

R. E. Woodworth, W. C. March, Minneapolis; C. C. Blakslee, San Francisco; W. B. Ostrander, Syracuse, N. Y.; O. P. Pindell and wife, Xenia, O.; Will L. Landrum, Mayfield, Ky., are at the Lindell.

R. C. Moser, Macon City, Ill.; W. D. Farley, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. H. Marsh, Galena, Ill.; W. H. Phelps, Carthage, Mo.; D. D. Alshuler, E. C. Puffer, Racine, Wis.; W. G. Sargeant, Joplin, Mo.; A. L. McWhirk, McPherson, Kan., are at the Laclede.

He Preferred Marriage.

John H. Hoffman of North Broadway was before Judge Noonan this morning charged with the seduction of Josie Leroy of No. 1407 Clinton street. Hoffman was told that if he would marry the young girl the case against him would be nolle prosequied. This he readily consented to do, and the couple, accompanied by their friends, of whom there were about a dozen, and Deputy-Sheriff Gus Sheehan, left for a justice's office. It was found, however, that the crowd had but $1 among them and Deputy-Sheriff Sheehan went security for the other, which was obtained at a neighboring saloon, Hoffman being jailed meanwhile. The party then proceeded to Justice Sheehan's office where they were united.

NOBODY can undersell the Globe. This week they are offering a splended line of children's suits at 55c, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50 at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Missing People.

Tom Sheeley, a boy 15 years of age, has been missing from his home, No. 1213 North Thirteenth street since 7 o'clock Saturday evening. He is of slender build, medium height for his age, has fair hair cut close and wore a check shirt and black jeans pants.

Information is wanted of George Woodley, 69 years of age, who left his home, 2942 Atlantic street, and has since been missing. He wore black pants, a cap, and was in his shirt sleeves.

A Manly Acknowledgement.

The Welch Dental Company of Philadelphia say: "We have never been able to make, and have never seen a dentifrice equal to ZONWEISS CREAM. It is peculiar and perfect in every way."

COLORED SCHOLARS.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL THIS MORNING.

Eight Diplomas Awarded—The Advanced Grade Reached by the Pupils in Their Study—Some Interesting Essays and Orations—The Programme.

The graduating exercises of the Sumner High School were held this morning at 10 o'clock in Entertainment Hall of Exposition building.

The hall was comfortably filled with an intelligent audience of colored people, in which was a sprinkling of whites. On the stage were the two upper classes of the school, representing about forty pupils. A very attractive programme, of which the following is a copy, was well rendered:

PROGRAMME.

Chorus—"Benedic Anima Mea"........Danks
"Regulated Effort"........John H. Smith
"Straws on the Current"........Beulah C. Roots
Quartette—"Sweet and Low"........Barnby
Misses Harrison and McLeod, and Messrs. Beener and Duke.
"Half Done"........Rowena M. Brewster
"The Force of Ridicule"........Geo. T. Waring
Solo—"What e'er Betide"........Millard
Susie V. Taggart.

RECITATIONS.

"Lesson from the Bell"........Emma R. Armstrong
"Bluebeard"........Alonzo Beener
Trio—"Invocation to Spring"........Maimene
Misses Casey, West and Edwards.
"Joan d'Arc"........Nathan Wright
"The Candy Man"........Mollie West
Male chorus, "Peace of the Soul"........Fleming
"Intellectual Pleasures"........Georgie W. Carter
"Popular Clamor"........Wm. W. Roderick
Duet, "O'er the Hill, O'er the Dale"........Glover
Misses Slie and Batts.
"The American Soldier"........James H. Miller
"What Now?"........Katie B. Harrison
Chorus, "Our School Days Now Are Over"........Maimene
Chorus, "Good-Bye, Farewell"........Garrett
Class motto: "Haec Olim Meminisse Juvabit."

The numbers on the programme were, without exception, most excellently given. Mr. Smith's oration, "Regulated Effort," was full of good thought and sound sense. It was splendidly constructed with an eye to progressive effect. The young man's delivery was in its style about what would be expected of one unused to public speaking, but he was very composed.

Miss Root's essay, "Straws on the Current," was another very creditable effort, as was also Miss Brewster's "Half Done." Young Waring's oration, "The Force of Ridicule," was given with considerable force, and showed that the speaker had a mind of his own.

The recitations evinced a high degree of finish in elocution.

Miss Carter's "Intellectual Pleasures" and Miss Harrison's "What Now?" were both well written and well read. The orations by Roderick and Miller were equally good.

Following the regular programme was the

AWARDING OF THE DIPLOMAS

to the following ladies and gentlemen who constituted the graduating class: Rowena M. Brewster, Georgie W. Carter, Katie B. Harrison, Beulah C. Roots, James H. Miller, Wm. W. Roderick, John H. Smith, George T. Waring.

The Sumner High School, during the past year, has had a constant attendance of eighty-one pupils. While in the past the classes have not always reached the height fixed by the course of study they have in the last three years been fully up to it.

The course is the same as that of the Central High, with the addition of a practical training in the senior year resembling the normal school. The graduates of the school have supplied the demand for teachers in the colored schools and the four young ladies who finished to-day will all be applicants for teachers' positions in the colored grammar schools and will be needed. During the past six months there have been no substitutes at the Sumner High, as all temporary vacancies occurring were filled by the young women of the senior class who thus received the practical training necessary to perfection in the practice and theory of teaching.

Mr. O. M. Waring, the principal, is enthusiastic over the progress of the school in its standard and the promise of constantly increasing classes.

The Sprinkling Bill

Doesn't help us at present. We propose to come to the aid of the public by reducing the price on all grades of *Garden Hose*, preparatory to our removal to the elegant store, 415 North Fourth street. Look out for special bargains in all kinds of rubber goods for the next thirty days at our present store, 615 North Fourth street.

DAY RUBBER COMPANY.

LOCAL NEWS.

The members of the Aurora Saengerbund gave a picnic at Huber's Grove yesterday.

Five coach-loads of Mexico (Mo.) people came to St. Louis yesterday to see the city.

About one hundred sharpshooters left Saturday evening to attend the festival in Chicago this week.

A man was drowned yesterday at the foot of Zepp street. He was supposed to be John Jungle a tailor.

Peter Huck won the Paulian medal at the Christian Brothers' College yesterday in the oratorical contest.

Charles Jackson of No. 7 Pullman street was shot in the arm yesterday by Edward Martin of No. 13 Pullman street.

Mrs. Seganturn fell down the steps of her residence, 2717 Gravois avenue, Saturday, and had her right leg broken.

About forty plumbers left Saturday evening to attend the National Convention, which begins this morning in Chicago.

Henry Hirdkuff, during a fight last evening at Cheltenham, struck John Brunmeuer on the head with a club. He was arrested.

The Executive Committee of the French fete met Saturday night at 620 Locust street and received reports of progress from sub-committees.

A baby only a few days old was left on the doorstep of John Sexton's residence, 1936 Carr street, Saturday night. Mrs. Sexton will adopt it.

At a meeting of the Central Branch Irish National League Sunday a subscription of $100 for the evicted tenantry was received from Dr. Thos. O'Reilly.

Milton Wolle, sunstruck on the Levee Saturday, died at the City Hospital 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was from Washington County, Virginia.

An unknown man jumped from the steamboat Annie P. Silver at the foot of Miller street yesterday noon. He left his cap and slippers, which were taken to the Second District station.

The stereotypers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 517½ Chestnut street, at which very important business affecting the craft was transacted. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

At a special meeting of the Police Board to consider the Leonard case Saturday Herman A. Bruner testified that he gave Leonard an envelope which he thought contained money. The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. A. B. Hart of New York, importer of the "Royal Sec" champagne, is now distributing a very unique advertisement of his celebrated wine, consisting of a handsome match-safe of oxidized silver, representing a horse's head with the words "Royal Sec" in crimson enameled on the side. It is a very pretty as well as useful affair and will be appreciated by smokers, who, as a class, are very fond of the sparkling beverage.

FATHER COSGROVE returns thanks to the people of St. Michael's parish for their generosity in contributing so liberally to the completion of his church at Wayland, Mo. The next parish Father Cosgrove will collect in will be in Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.

Sundry Stealings.

Saturday night burglars effected an entrance to the bookstand of S. Alexander, No. 605 Chestnut street and stole $12 worth of books.

While John Carroll was asleep on the corner of Sixth and Pine streets at 2:30 this morning, he was robbed of a hat and about $3 in change.

While Herman Huber of No. 14 South Third street, was driving from his store ont Franklin avenue to his residence, No. 4039 Garfield avenue Saturday evening, his ledger and some other books were stolen from him.

A baby carriage valued at $10 was stolen yesterday afternoon from John C. Neal's residence, 2917 Morgan street.

AN eminent physician says, Our seventeen-months-old baby drinks Moxie as he would milk, "ad libitum," and we have failed to discover any reaction or bad effects more than from milk.

OAKES
TRADE MARK

OAKES'

Pure and Unadulterated

Candies!

Of World-Wide Reputation,

40c Per Pound; 3 Pounds, $1.

ICE CREAMS & ICES

"The Choicest in the Land."

307.....N. BROADWAY.....307

COMMON SENSE

While other houses are making desperate efforts to secure business by promulgating all sorts of wild and silly announcements, we are asking for patronage on the broad ground that we are giving the best goods for the least money. If any dealer claims to have as large a stock, as great an assortment, as great a variety, or goods of equal value to offer at prices as low as ours, why then you can put that dealer down as a perverter of the truth. We are prepared to give generous, whole-souled bargains, and we give a printed guarantee with every article leaving our store that it is exactly as represented, and is lower in price than same quality of goods can be obtained elsewhere.

COME AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Men's Suits at $2.75, $3.95, $5.65, $8.65, $12 and $15 and upwards.

Children's Suits at 55 cents, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50, $5 and upwards.

Suits for Young Gents up to 18 years at $2.50, $5, $7.50, $10 and upwards.

5,000 Light Coats and Vests, in Seersucker, Mohair and Pongee, from $1.50 to $5.

Men's Cassimere and Worsted Pants at 69 cents, 95 cents, $1.95, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

Boys' Pants at 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and upwards.

Hats of every description from 19 cents up to the finest.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, from a 15-cent Shirt to the finest Shirts and Underwear manufactured.

Ladies' Shoes at 75 cents, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and up to the richest.

Men's Shoes at $1, $1.50, $2.50, $4 and up to the finest.

Children's Shoes at 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and up to the best.

☞ STRICTLY ONE PRICE. ☜

GLOBE, 705-713 Franklin Av

The Largest Shoe and Clothing Establishment in the West.

☞ Open until 9 p. m.; Saturdays until 11. ☜

AMUSEMENTS.

Fair Grounds and Zoological Garden

The most charming resort in the city. One hundred and forty acres of the most tastefully cultivated grounds in the United States, with Club-House and Grand Stand unsurpassed in any country in the world. Concert every Sunday.

UHRIG'S CAVE!

TWENTY-SIXTH AND LOCUST STS.

Every Evening This Week, 8:15—Grand Revival of

:H. M. S. PINAFORE!:

—BY THE—

NEW YORK BIJOU OPERA COMPANY,

Seats at Balmer & Weber's.

Monday, June 27—Merry War.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

The steamer Chas. P. Chouteau has been engaged for an excursion by the ladies of Naomi Lodge, D. of R., I. O. O. F., on Wednesday evening, June 22. Exhibition drill by Canton's Patriarchs Militant. Boat leaves at 5 o'clock p. m. Tickets 50c.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Shot by His Sweetheart—A Lunatic's Freak—Two Men Drowned—Missouri Matters.

ST. JOSEPH, June 20.—Miss Leona Holland, the 16-year-old daughter of a wealthy citizen, eloped on Saturday night and was married at Bolckow to Jesse Millenix. The bride's father afterwards became reconciled and agreed to take the groom into partnership with him. James Smith had an altercation yesterday with Miss Mollie Maxon, daughter of a restaurant keeper, because she refused to marry him after procuring the license. He struck her over the face and she shot him twice in the head. They were both arrested. James B. Molcow, a patient at the insane asylum, escaped yesterday, and was only recaptured after a severe struggle. He went direct to his home and savagely assaulted his wife and brother-in-law. James Redhead and Henry Anderson, young business men, were drowned yesterday while bathing at Lake Contrary.

HANNIBAL, June 20.—Wm. Milton, a mill employe, was fatally wounded last night on the street, the result of an altercation with Richard Rubison and Thomas Bridwell. His skull was fractured with a rock. The Cole revival meeting closed last night with a service at the Tabernacle. George Dumraught, son of a saloon-keeper, was drowned last evening while bathing in the river.

OZARK, June 20.—The preliminary hearing in the Matthews case for the Meadows assassination resulted in Matthews being committed to jail to await the action of the Grand-jury.

SPRINGFIELD, June 20.—E. A. Spangler, who was married here last month to Miss Hobbs, was arrested last night for bigamy on complaint of wife No. 1 at Osceola.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There was a very large attendance at the Turners' festival. Several excursion trains were run from all points in the State and the steamers up and down the river were crowded. The exercises in the afternoon attracted an immense crowd. The turnfest in every respect was a success.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—The corner-stone of Trinity Episcopal Church was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop Talbot.

Ho, For Eastern Summer Resorts.

Round trip excursion tickets to Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, White Mountains, Portland, Old Orchard, Rye Beach and other resorts, now on sale at Bee Line ticket office.

LOST IN A SQUALL.

Found Dead on the Railroad—Village in Ashes—Illinois Items.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Geo. Baker, W. B. Miller and Edward Clark were lost yesterday in a sailing boat on the lake during a squall.

PEKIN, June 20.—N. B. Kinzey, Superintendent of the Tazewell County Poor-farm, was found dead on the roadside yesterday. It was a case of apoplexy. The village of Washburn was destroyed by fire yesterday. Seventeen stores were consumed. There was no fire department.

CENTRALIA, June 20.—Oscar Goodwin was stabbed last night in a difficulty outside a house of ill-repute. He is in a critical condition.

SPRINGFIELD, June 20.—Frank Sauer was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in the river.

CAIRO, June 20.—A child was killed yesterday at a picnic at Berkley by the fall of a tree.

CARLYLE, June 20.—Dr. J. T. Gordon died last night from the effects of an abscess of the knee.

EVANSTON, June 20.—The Bartlett planing-mill was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is placed at $20,000.

THEY are selling a splendid line of suits for young gents, up to 18 years, at $2.50 $5 and $7.50, at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

"Pinafore" at the Cave.

During the extremely warm weather of the past week the Cave has rapidly risen in popularity as a cool and pleasant resort. Last evening the final performance of the "Chimes" was given, and to-night "Pinafore" will be put on with a strong cast, in which Miss Searle will be the Josephine and will be assisted by Misses May, Barrett and Evans and Messrs. Armand, Shackford, Gillon and others.

PARAGON ELEVATED GARDEN,

Jefferson av., near Clark av. To-night, the

Tyrolean Arbor Concert Company.

30 Soloists, 30. 3 Distinct Orchestras, 3. The Great Arbor Band (wood). The Ladies' Orchestra (brass). The Occarino Band (stone). Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50c. Next attraction, Comic Opera.

WOOD CARPETS

Inlaid Hard-wood Floors!

J. L. Isaacs Wall Paper Co.,

Excelsior Building, 1210 Olive St.

HANSOM CAB CO.

Cabs and Coupes.

New Trade MARK.

The public will hereafter recognize the Coupes of the HANSOM CAB COMPANY by our new trade-mark, as above, on doors of our Coupes.

Office and stable, 18th and Pine Sts.

TELEPHONE NO. 1,298.

RATES OF FARE:

For one or two persons, each mile..........25 Cents
Additional half-mile or less..........15 Cents

THEATER CALLS (round trip) $2.

STANDS:

Olympic Theater, southwest corner 6th and Pine, Planters' House, northwest corner 8th and Olive, Compton and Olive, Park and Mississippi avs.

☞ See that our trade-mark is on doors if you would avoid dispute and overchagre.

DIED.

HARE—JOSEPH, son of Michael and Catharine Hare, aged 9 months.

Funeral from residence, 1406 North Twelfth street, Tuesday, June 21, 3 p. m. Friends invited.

LANGFORD—At his aunt's, Mrs. John Howell, St. Louis County, Missouri, at 9:40 p. m., Sunday, June 19, WILLIAM GEORGE LANGFORD, in his 25th year, of catarrh of the bowels.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Tuesday following at Bethel Church.

Dayton (O.) papers please copy.

WATKINS—EARL WATKINS, youngest son of Geo. W. and Jennie Watkins, nee Carroll, aged 14 months and 12 days.

Funeral from family residence, 2605 North Twelfth street, Tuesday, June 21, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILCOX—On Sunday at 12 o'clock midnight, June 19, 1887, THEODORE F., only son of Francis T. and Jessie Wilcox, aged 15 months.

Funeral will take place at 3 o'clock p. m., from 2947 Manchester road.

WILSON—On Sunday, June 19, at 1 o'clock p. m., THOMAS WILSON, Superintendent of Memorial Home.

Chas. T. Whitsett, Undertaker.

Satisfaction or no pay. 1304 Olive. Residence, 2823 Washington av. Reasonable charges. Telephone 473.

Buy a Clock Now

AT THE

Great SACRIFICE SALE

OF

Imported Clocks

AT THE

Mermod & Jaccard

JEWELRY CO.,

Cor. 4th & Locust.

Prices, $1 to $100.

Call and See Them.

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Is delivered by Carriers at 15 Cents a week in more than 400 Cities and Towns in the surrounding States.

BRANCH OFFICES IN THE CITY.

The following branch offices have been established where Want Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received and where the paper is kept for sale:

BROADWAY, 7621 S.—Waibel's Carondelet Drug Store.
BROADWAY, 2001 N.—Otto D'Amour, Druggist.
BROADWAY, 2613 S.—E. Geisler, Druggist. Telegraph and Post-office.
BROADWAY, 3907 S.—Francis Hemm, Prescription Druggist.
BENTON ST., 1501.—Otto Sutter, Druggist.
CASS AV., 1827.—C. W. Tomfohrde, Fine Drugs.
CHOUTEAU AV., 1500.—H. F. A. Spilker, Druggist.
CHOUTEAU AV., 2837.—W. E. Krueger, Druggist.
DODIER ST., 2248.—A. & B. Vogt, Druggists.
EAST GRAND AV., 1923.—Wurmbs' Drug Store.
ELEVENTH ST., N. W. Cor. Salisbury.—Wurmbs' Drug Store.
ELEVENTH ST., 4201 N., cor. Penrose.—H. W. Barkhoefer, Druggist.
EASTON AV., 3128, cor. Compton.—F.C. Pauley, Pharmacist.
FINNEY AV., 3837.—Paul E. Fiquet, Drug Store.
FRANKLIN AV., 1600.—C. Klipstein, Drugs.
FRANKLIN AV., 3341.—J. B. Baseler, Druggist.
GAMBLE ST., 2631.—Braun's Pharmacy.
LAFAYETTE AV., 1800.—Emile Kuenster, Druggist.
LAFAYETTE AV., 2601.—C. E. Neubert, Druggist.
MARKET ST., 2846.—St. Louis Pharmacy Co.
MORGAN ST., 3930.—Procter's Drug Store.
NORTH MARKET ST., 3522.—W. D. Temm, Druggist.
OLIVE ST., 1500.—Russell Riley, Druggist.
OLIVE ST., 3000.—Wm. R. Grant, Prescription Pharmacist.
OLIVE ST. 3500.—Adam B. Roth, Druggist.
PARK AV., 1937.—G. H. J. Andreas, Druggist.
SIDNEY ST., 2100.—E. DuFour, Confectioner.
SALINA ST., 2870, cor. Pestalozzi.—August P. Kaltwasser, Druggist.
TAYLOR AV., 1900., Cor. Garfield.—G. H. Wagner.
WALNUT ST., 2200.—Walnut Street Pharmacy.
WASHINGTON AV., 2328.—Thos. G. Glenn, Druggist.
EAST ST. LOUIS, Missouri Av.—Oscar F. Kresse, Books, Newspapers, Fancy Goods, etc.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—(Chandler Building), Kaercher & Stolberg.
ROCK SPRINGS.—(One block east of Cheltenham Station) Chas. Harris, P.-D. carrier and dealer in periodicals.

It is for sale on all trains and Steamboats leaving St. Louis, and at the following, among other, leading points:

Burlington, Kan.—Victor King, Post-Office.
Cherryvale, Kan.—R. S. T. Asdel.
Chicago, Ill.—Palmer House, Sherman House, Leland House, Brentano & Bro., 101 State st.; Tremont House, Grand Pacific Hotel.
Cleveland, O.—News Stand in Depot.
Columbus, Kan.—Branin & Slease.
Council Grove, Kan.—Gibbs & McDonald.
Cincinnati, O.—J. R. Hawly, 164 Vine st.
Canton, Miss.—J. G. Fellows.
Dallas, Texas.—J. Jackson.
Denver, Col.—S. B. Wright, 385 Larimer and 391 Sixteenth; C. W. Paradice, 392 Lawrence st., and St. James Hotel.
Evansville, Ind.—Smith & Butterfield, 129 Main st.
El Paso, Tex.—Grand Central Hotel.
Ft. Smith, Ark.—Phillips & Son, Floyd & Collier Louis Baer, F. J. Bruner & Bro.
Ft. Worth, Tex.—H. S. Kratz.
Galena, Kan.—Dana & Dana.
Girard, Kan.—McNaught & Springer.
Hannibal, Mo.—N. V. Wollner, 211 Broadway; L. Morris, D. L. Hubbard and D. F. McCarty.
Holly Springs, Miss.—West & Co.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Hotels and News Stands.
Jacksonville, Fla.—H. M. Tritot.
Jackson, Miss.—Eyrict & Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—Union Depot News Stand; J.F Cleveland, 556 Cherry st.; H. T. Pierce.
Kenton, Tenn.—J. D. Graham.
Keokuk, Io.—D. Lowry, 523 Main st.
Leadville, Col.—B. F. Gardner & Co., 608 Harrison av.
Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Dearing, corner Third and Jefferson av.
Memphis, Tenn.—R. M. Mansford, 298 Main st; John Lang: Citizens News Depot, 285 Main st.
Mexico City, Mex.—C. M. St. Hill, Apartado, 71.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Nicollette House News Stand
Nashvill, Teenn.—W. S. Duckwood & Co.
New York, N.Y.—Brentano & Bro., 5 Union Square. Metropolitan Hotel; Windsor Hotel.
New Orleans, La.—Geo. Ellis, opposite Post-Office, and W. F. Goldwaite.
Omaha, Neb.—Parkalow & Bro., Union Depot.
Oswego, Kan.—B. F. Harrison and J. H. Boulter.
Pilot Point, Tex.—J. B. Pondrom.
Palestine, Tex.—Louis Durr, W. E. Swift & Co.
Pittsburg, Kan.—Thomas Elliott.
Quincy, Ill.—T. G. Spindler, 19 N. Sixth st., T.W. Ward.
San Francisco, Cal.—Scott's Book Store, 22 Third st., and R. C. Wilber, Palace Hotel, and Baldwin Hotel.
Van Buren, Ark.—L. W. Jacques.
Vincennes, Ind.—T. Robinson.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Clarke & Co., 149 Washington st.
Washington, D. C.—Brentano Bros., 1015 Pennsylvania av.; Williard's Hotel.
Wichita, Kan.—Wichita News Company, W. A. & L. J. Green.

The POST-DISPATCH is on file in Europe at American Exchange, 449 Strand, and C. A. Gilligs, 9 Strand, Charring Cross, London, Eng., and American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check, to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

LODGE NOTICES.

LAFAYETTE COUNCIL, No. 392, American Legion of Honor, will hold a regular meeting every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp, southwest corner of 9th and Franklin av. Companions of sister councils courteously invited. By order JAMES F. DUGAN, Commander. Attest: ROBT. TERRY, Secretary. 38

STELLA COUNCIL, Legion of Honor, meets every Tuesday at their hall, corner of Broadway and Benton. Visitors are fraternally invited. MATT PARK, JR., Chancellor. C. H. PELLET, Recorder.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

The Trades.

WANTED—A first-class home-made, hand-made and dip-cream candy-maker desires a situation; no objection to a good retail job out of city; A1 refs. Address P 27, this office. 38

Boys.

WANTED—By two colored boys, situation to work around house. Address C 30, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by young man to do any kind of work in wholesale house; can give references. Address A 30, this office. 43

WANTED—A youth 18 years old who has a good common school education wishes to get a durable situation in some office; speaks both English and German; salary no object. Address M 30, this office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

THE Bryant & Stratton

SUMMER SCHOOL.

All departments of the college, corner Broadway and Market st., will be open during the summer. Prof. William Deutsch of the Central High School has charge of the department for preparing pupils for advanced classes in the public schools.

Short-Hand.

THE MACHINE AND PENCIL SYSTEMS are both taught as specialties, and our methods of instruction will save to the pupil one-third the time and expense of learning short-hand. Graduates are successful in obtaining employment. For circulars address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, President. 53

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—A man to show samples; pay 25 per cent. Address S 29, this office. 54

WANTED—A competent graduate of pharmacy wanted at once. Address M 29, this office. 54

ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
Corner Fourth st. and Washington av.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS
given in book-keeping, penmanship, short-hand, type-writing, arithmetic, grammar, etc. Summer-school now open. Call or write for catalogue.
54 PERKINS & HERPEL, Proprietors.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

PROF. WM. DEUTSCH,

of the Central High School, will join the teachers of the Bryant & Stratton College in conducting a summer school in accordance with the public school course of study, to begin Monday, June 20. He will be assisted by Prof. Paul Peltier of the Central High School; F. M. Johnson, A. M., and Prof. M. U. Harvey of the college; Miss Henrietta S Ordes, Head Assistant of the New Webster School; Miss S. Edwards and others.

Pupils will be brought up in their studies and fitted for advanced classes.

For circulars apply at the college office, 420 Market st., or address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, President. 54

The Trades.

WANTED—Good sign-painter at P. Henckler & Son, 512 Elm st. 58

WANTED—News compositor, room 9, 210 Olive st. Apply after 5 p. m. 58

WANTED—Box sawyers. Eagle Box Manufacturing Co., 615 S. 6th st. 58

WANTED—First-class stock fitter on ladies' fine shoes. B. Gannon, 811 N. 2d st. 58

WANTED—Brass molder at Western Brass Manufacturing Company, No. 17 S. 6th st. 58

WANTED—Two first-class shoe-makers, none other need apply. McNamara, 422 Walnut st. 58

WANTED—Two first-class grainers. Call at the Missouri Refrigerator Co., 14th and Ferry sts. 58

WANTED—Cabinet-makers for laying parquette floor in Mr. Allen's house, cor. Grand and Washington avs. Call for C. Albert. 58

WANTED—One welder and two furnace-heaters; none need apply who cannot endure severe heat at furnaces. St. Louis Shovel Co., corner of Vandeventer and Duncan av., on Wabash track. 58

WANTED—A first-class painter to take charge of my paint-shop; one who will stripe and finish, and can manage men to an advantage, on heavy business wagons and light carriages. Address D 30, this office. 58

WANTED—By the Belleville Stove-works, Belleville, Ill., a number of competent stove-plate molders; good prices, good treatment and steady work; transportation allowed to reliable men who furnish satisfactory references; apply at once. 58

WANTED—A number of competent stove-plate molders; good prices, good treatment and steady work; transportation allowed to reliable men who furnish satisfactory references; apply at once. Terstegge, Gohmann & Co., New Albany, Ind., or Louisville, Ky. 58

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A good man or woman to cook. Hotel Glenmore, 18th and Olive sts. 56

Laborers.

WANTED—25 laborers at Grand av. bridge. John Bambrick. 59

WANTED—Brick setters at Grand and Chouteau avs. Hydraulic Press Brick Co. 59

WANTED—Laborers to shovel clay at King's Highway and 'Frisco R.R. Hydraulic Press Brick Co.

WANTED—30 shovelers two blocks north of St. Louis av., on Jefferson av.; $1.75 per day. Jas. Fanning. 59

WANTED—Experience burners; steady work at King's highway and 'Frisco R. R. Hydraulic Press Brick Co. 59

WANTED—50 teams and 50 men with shovels; wages for men, $1.75 per day. Cor. of 6th and Olive. R. Brown & Son. 59

WANTED—Men and teams on Market st., bet. 3d and 4th sts.; men, $1.75 per day; teams, 45 cents per load. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—Fifty laborers at Laclede Fire-Brick Manufacturing Company's Works, five miles from Union Depot; take Missouri Pacific or San Francisco Railroads. 59

Boys.

WANTED—Boy to drive a cart. 3945 Easton av. 61

WANTED—Boy to work in drug store. 2837 Chouteau av. 61

WANTED—At 1118 Pine st., an up-stairs girl, white or colored. 61

WANTED—A boy about 17 to do light work around the house. 2927 Washington av. 61

WANTED—A good boy or man willing to work and can milk a cow. Apply at 3212 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Boy to take care of horse and make himself generally useful. 3806 Finney av. 61

WANTED—Two colored boys, 18 or 20 years old, as water-carriers. Call on head waiter at Moser's Hotel. 61

WANTED—Good-sized boy to make himself generally useful and sleep at home. Cottage Cafe, 1800 Olive st. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Teamsters. Address E 30, this office. 62

WANTED—An experienced hostler at livery stable, Kirkwood, Mo. 62

WANTED—A laundry man with some experience. Call at Hotel Moser. 62

WANTED—Four energetic men to solicit orders for a fine line of portrait work 1818 Morgan st. 62

WANTED—A first-class man to take care of trotting horses. Apply Hotel Scott, 7th and Olive sts. 62

WANTED—All persons to know that STADIGER'S AURANTII has no equal as a tonic, anti-malarial and anti-dyspeptic. 62

WANTED—A man quick to learn, located outside principal cities, to represent, in his locality, responsible house. Salary $100 to right party; references. MANUFACTURER Supt., Lock Box 1585, N. Y. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Writing by the hour or day; pen or typewriter. Address F 30, this office. 44

WANTED—A position as book-keeper by a young lady capable of filling a position of trust; can furnish best city references. Address H 29, this office.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A position by a widow lady in a widower's home as managing housekeeper or companion to invalid lady or gentleman; also good amanuensis; best city reference given. Address H 30, this office. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by young girl to assist with housework. 1626 Morgan st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks.

WANTED—Good cook for small family; good wages. Apply 4247 North Market st., west of Good av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation in the country in a small family. 1226 N. 17th st. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse-girl at 2727 Clark av. 70

WANTED—Nurse-girl from 15 to 18 years of age, at 1925 Olive st. 70

WANTED—A nurse. Will Julia Cronan, who recently nursed for Mrs. Blackman, please call at 3537 Morgan st.? Any of her friends seeing this please notify her. 70

WANTED—A family going away for the summer and needing a person to assist them in the care of an invalid or of children, can learn of one, faithful and ladylike, a member of our church, by inquiring of Mrs. Rev. J. G. Merrill, 3879 Delmar av., mornings this week. 70

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Servant girl. 2816 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 830 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—German girl to do general housework. 917 Market st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, 1121 N. 19th st. 66

WANTED—A good colored girl for general housework. 303 N. 12th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply 1200 Madison st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. 2742 Geyer av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Inquire at 900 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—A young girl to assist with general housework. 2822 Adams st. 66

WANTED—A nice competent girl for general housework at 3939 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist in light housework and the care of children. 2610 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Housemaid in family of two; best of references required. 1837 Kennett place. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 3413 Lucas av.; family small and no children. 66

WANTED—Nice little girl to assist in general work and sleep at home. Cottage Cafe, 1800 Olive. 66

WANTED—German girl between 14 and 16 years old to assist in housework. 725 Vandeventer av.

WANTED—Good young girl for general housework; small family; no children; must speak German and English. 1406 Hickory st. 66

Laundresses.

WANTED—A woman to wash. Call at 811 N. 20th st. 67

WANTED—First-class finisher at People's Laundry; 108 S. 6th st. 67

WANTED—Laundress for first two days in week. Apply 3809 Washington av. 67

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A good dressmaker. 2735 Chouteau av. 69

WANTED—A good cook that can do general housework, at 1925 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Hand girls to work on vests and to learn. 1535 S 7th st. 69

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A good cook at 1324 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A good colored cook at 1017 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Situation by German girl as cook or to do general housework. 1909 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—Girl or woman as cook in small private boarding-house to-day. 700 N. Jefferson av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist in housework; no washing or ironing; references required. Apply at 3668 Lindell av. 68

WANTED—A neat girl; must be a good cook and ironer, and willing to do some housework; no washing; five in family; references exchanged. 2104 Waverly place. 68

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A girl for up-stairs work. 2731 Pine st. 71

WANTED—Good girl to help in store. 1439 Morgan st. 71

WANTED—Plain shoe stitchers and girls to learn. Shoe factory 242 Biddle st 71

WANTED—Thorough chambermaid—one that is willing to work. 1013 Washington av. 71

WANTED—A girl to do paging and numbering; must be experienced. Geo. F. Moritz, 310 N. 3d st. 71

WANTED—Book folders. Chas. B. Woodward Printing and Book Manufacturing Co., 915 N. 6th st 71

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Lady wants sewing part of day, for board. Address G 30, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for one child; must have best ref. 2917 Washington av. 20

WANTED—Gent wants room, breakfast and supper; state price Address B 30, this office. 20

WANTED—Rooms with or without board in the vicinity of Lafayette Park or Schnaider's Garden. Address L 30, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a small house and lot; state cash price and location. Address G. R., 1633 Franklin av. 21

ALL SORTS.

MONEY to loan on all personal property from $1 to $10,000 at S. Van Raalte's Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 32

THE sea serpent may not exist, but there is a Leviathan that twists itself around stomach and liver and shuts off their function. You may call it dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nausea, biliousness, loss of appetite, nervous prostration, wasting away, melancholy, hypochondria, or what you please. If you want to kill the monster, you can do it quickly and effectually with STADIGER'S AURANTII. 32

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

THE new French Cabinet is conservative. That may do in politics, but when you are tortured with dyspepsia, billiousness, chills and broken down nerves you want an heroic remedy like STADIGER'S AURANTII, which always goes to the spot. Have it near you for an emergency. 26

Steam Engine and Boiler.

Wanted a second-hand 8 to 10 horse-engine; also second-hand 10 to 15 horse-boiler. Address N. 30, this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Silver watch, gold chain and charm, between 28th and Garison av Finder will be rewarded by returning to T. S. Allen, 2919 East Bell st. 30

LOST—Near or on cable cars Saturday one small, black purse with $1.50 in money. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 2729 Gamble st. 30

LOST—Friday, the 17th, inst., one gold sleeve button with letters J R. H. engraved on it. Liberal reward given when returned to 817 Locust st. 30

FOUND—Newfoundland dog, with license Owner can have same by proving property, 2313 Chouteau av., and paying expenses. 30

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Top buggies, park, grocery, baker, butcher and dry goods wagons. 1604 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Two teams No. 1 work horses, with harness and two wagons. Apply to Anton Niemeyer, 2021 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—The finest pony horse in St. Louis; afraid of nothing; suitable for lady or children; party leaving the city. Cyl. Smith, 1440 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—Fine Surrey, top buggies, storm and park wagons, also one second-hand six-seated barouche and a number of phaetons and buggies, which will be sold cheap, at Jos. J. Long's, 113 S. 11th st. 12

IF you want a light vehicle of any kind, call on us, as we are selling out the complete stock of carriages belonging to the estate of the late Nathan Card, at less than cost to close his estate, at the old satnd 604 Market st. 12 L. MOLLER & CO.

MCCABE, YOUNG & CO., 1128 N. Main st., have a large variety of milk, butchers' and grocers' wagons at very low prices 12

FINANCIAL.

AN EASY way and easy terms, money can be obtained in sums to suit on furniture, pianos, etc., in use. O C. Voelcker, 807 Locust st, second floor.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upward on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, Room 2, 904 Olive st. 51

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 813 Morgan.

MONEY to loan on jewelry, guns and pistols from $1 to $10,000 at S. Van Raalte's Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 31

$25 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 813 Chestnut st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upward to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

MUSICAL.

WANTED—To buy twenty-five second hand pianos for cash. C. E. Holtz, 1517 Franklin av. 27

WANTED—Music teacher to give lessons to two children; furnished room in exchange for lessons. Address J 30, this office. 27

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature, ten cents a line; nothing less than two lines.

PERSONAL—Fanny Shakspear: There is a letter for you at Post-office. 1

PERSONAL—A young lady wishes the acquaintance of a wealthy young gent, who will assist her. Address T 29, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Young gentleman wishes the acquaintance of a young lady not over 24; object social amusement. Address W 29, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Wanted, pleasant, middle-aged gentleman acquaintance by lady of refinement; object, social amusement. Address R 29, this office. 1

PERSONAL—An honest, industrious German gentleman of 32 years of age, with limited means, wishes to make the acquaintance of a lady or widow lady from 25 to 30 years of age whose means are not so limited; object, if suitable, for partner in life; Catholic preferred. Address P 26, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., medical and electric treatment; also electro-magnetic hand baths and baths of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen. Baths are a necessity and a luxury. Patrons can have choice of male or female assistants.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

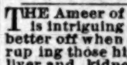
CALL on Madame Silva, Under her massage and magnetic treatment and healthful baths the old grow young, sick are healed. This treatment is good for many ailments. 1425 Pine st. 74

DEEP-SEA SALT OYSTERS received daily. Wm. G. Milford's Ladies and Gent's Lunch-room, 209 N. Sixth st., between Pine and Olive. 74

IF you need a suit of clothes call and see the fine misfits at Dunn's Loan Office 74

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS—Parties declining housekeeping and wishing to sell their household goods for cash would do well to call on or address 74 R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1005 Olive st.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is in bad plight. Russia is intriguing against him. The human body is no better off when disease begins its intrigues by corrupting those high ministers of State, the stomach, liver and kidneys. War is the only remedy. The weapon of sure conquest is STADIGER'S AURANTII which soon corrects the rebellious organs and restores peace and health to the body. Try it. 74



DR. D. I. JOCELYN of Colton Dental Association, who introduced the use of gas in St. Louis for the painless extraction of teeth, gives it his personal attention. Gas always pure; operations safe and sure. All branches of dentistry practiced at lowest prices. Office 517 Olive st. 74

STALEY'S IDEA

Is to sell you everything needed for housekeeping, from the kitchen to the parlor; cash or on short credit at cash prices. 1009 Olive st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1.
H. B. Crole & Co., Printers, 813 Locust. 74

PERSONAL—Mrs. Dossen, practical and competent midwife; business strictly confidential; attended to, with board; charges reasonable. 115 S. 14th st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows and calves. Apply at 5519 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—Fine timothy hay, 8 acres at Ferguson, on the grounds as it stands; very cheap. Apply on Hubbard's place, Ferguson, Mo 5

FOR SALE, CHEAP—About eight acres fine timothy and clover hay on ground as it stands. Apply Hubbard's Place, Ferguson, Mo. 5

SINGER Sewing Machines from $5 to $12. all in perfect order, at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

THE cyclone season is on. You can't do much with a prairie storm, but you can always handle those internal disturbances incidental to the season. STADIGER'S AURANTII quickly settles all stomach flare-ups, nerve tremors and liver rebellions. It is master of dyspepsia in all its forms and the best tonic in existence. 5

FOR CHEAP FURNITURE

and Household Goods on time payments or for cash at the big discounts now offered go to the Peoples' store, at 210 and 212 N. 7th st., near Olive. Open evenings. E. A. Skeele. 5

FROM KITCHEN TO PARLOR

Outfits for housekeeping; cash or on short credit. We compete with cash houses and guarantee prices. Second-hand goods taken in trade. Staley, 1009 Olive st. 5

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—First-class ice cream parlor and candy store. Particulars address K 30, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Boarding and furnished room houses in all parts of the city; some rare bargains. Wardlow & Co., 709 Pine st. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery store, with saloon selling eight kegs of beer a day; well located, cheap rent and long lease; price, $1,800. For full particulars see Wardlow & Co, 709 Pine st. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon at northwest corner of 12th and Pine street, together with long lease on entire building; rent low; for particulars inquire at office of Jos. Schnaider's Brewing Company, 2000 Chouteau av. 4

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, pianos, etc., stored, money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 81

STORAGE—For furniture, pianos, carriages, trunks, etc.; inspection solicited; get our rates; money advanced; careful moving, packing and shipping, etc. R. U Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1005 Olive st. 81

STORAGE.

Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, Boxes, Etc.

Stored on the best terms; cheapest, safest, best and most convenient in city; an itemized warehouse receipt given; money advanced if desired; packing and shipping furniture, pianos, pictures, glass and queensware a specialty; moving done at low rates, with care, at our large fire-proof warehouse.
WM. O. LANGAN & CO.,
1003 and 1005 Morgan st.
81

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1732½ DOLMAN ST.—Three-room flat; second floor; $13; near Lafayette Park.

2222 UNIVERSITY ST.—Nine rooms, 2-story stone front with the most modern improvements; to a good tenant, cheap; inquire at premises.

3017 AND 3019 N. 20TH ST.—New 3-room flats; hall, gas, bath, etc Keys at 3019.

3853 OLIVE ST.—Five rooms, bath-room and four closets; nice cellar and a beautiful garden.

FOR RENT.

GRAND MORGAN FLATS—5 and 6 rooms each; hall, bath, gas, separate entrances, large yard; rent, $25 per month each.
JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.,
206 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

321 ARGYLE AV.—Nice six-room house; bath, etc.; high location; see premises. 14

1308 HICKORY ST.—6 Rooms, gas, bath, closets, porches; $25. Inq. at grocery, 1318.

1416 DOLMAN ST.—6-room house near Lafayette Park; rent, $20, keys next door. 14

MULLANPHY BOARD HOUSES FOR RENT.

307 Locust st.—Two rooms, 2d floor, suitable for lawyer's office; $25.00.
712 North Levee—Three stories, suitable for warehouse or manufacturing purposes; $40.
1803 O'Fallon st.—11 rooms, gas, bath, etc.; $27.
1510 N. 12th st.—6 rooms; $18.
1508 N. 12th st.—6 rooms; $18.
2111 Cass av.—1st floor, 3 rooms; $15.
1312 Jefferson av.—Stone front, 6 rooms; finished attic and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; $30.
JOHN D. FINNEY,
Secretary of Mullanphy Board,
307 Locust st.
14

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

824 MORGAN ST.—1 large stable; rent, $7. 17

FOR RENT—Choice Olive st. store. Apply to Jas. M. Carpenter & Co., 206 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT—At Benton—New business houses with living-rooms, suitable for butcher, bakery, barber or confectionery. Apply at brick grocery store near depot. 17

FOR RENT—Building n. w. cor. Park av. and Broadway. This prominent building, well suited for any line of business, can be had reasonable. H. L. CORNET & CO., 110 N. 8th st. 17

BOARDING.

2026 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board: terms reasonable. 18

ST. JAMES HOTEL gives board and room at from $8 to $10 per week, and from $30 to $40 per month 18

WANTED—Two or three boarders. 1912 Chouteau av. 18

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

23 S. 16TH ST.—Furnished room for rent; also gentleman room-mate wanted. 13

37 S. CHANNING AV.—Small room with use of hot and cold bath, gas and all conv.; single gentlemen only; $6 a month; breakfast if desired. 13

201 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished room for two gentlemen; railroad men preferred. 13

208 N. 12TH ST.—Two well-furnished second-story front rooms, in private family. 13

519 FRANKLIN AV.—Two neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

817 N. 7TH ST.—Two front rooms on second floor, $8; two rear rooms on second floor, $7; two garrets, $5. Between North Market and Monroe, 2306 N. Broadway, nice small store and two rooms, $10. 2308 N. Broadway, large store and living rooms, $15; four rooms above, $9. Apply on premises or to James A. Smith, 817 N. 7th st. 13

1009 N. COMPTON AV.—Two rooms and kitchen in rear. 13

1009 N. COMPTON AV.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1016 N. 18TH ST.—Neatly furnished, airy third-story room, suitable for one or two gents. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Large, nicely furnished front room; also small rooms; moderate terms. 13

1224 WASHINGTON AV.—Refined gent for room-mate in 2d story; front room. 13

1513 PINE ST.—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms. 13

1608 S. 7TH ST.—One nicely furnished room for one or two gents. 13

2226 CLARK AV.—Two furnished rooms on 2d-floor to gentlemen only. 13

2621 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished front and con. room; also lovely hall-room; very reasonable; gas, bath: all in very clean order. 13

2729 GAMBLE ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board. 18

2944 THOMAS ST.—Two nice rooms, very convenient for gentlemen. Don't call Sunday; private family. 13

3178 EASTON AV.—Three rooms for small family or storage; rent low. 13

FOR RENT—A nice room on third floor over drug store on 10th and Market sts., for $8 a month. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms rear of 2320 N. Broadway, $5; 2 rooms rear of 2320 N. 2d st., $5; colored folks preferred. Apply to JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.

FOR RENT—South First and High st., furnished rooms; suitable for sleeping rooms or transient. Belleville, Ill. 13

FOR RENT—Handsome room for the summer in vicinity of Lafayette Park in private family; use of bath. Address B 28, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two desirable furnished rooms in West End to young men or married couple; within one block of two lines of street cars; private family. Address T J. E., 307 Pine st. 13

FOR RENT—A lady in West End has one furnished room without board: cool and light, gas, hot and cold bath; looks out on beautiful lawn; two gentlemen preferred; ref. ex. Address M 27, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two charming rooms furnished, light, airy, with use of hot and cold bath, gas and all conveniences, in private family; suitable; separately for gentlemen without board; or would be let together for light housekeeping; no children. 37 S. Channing av. 13

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

On monthly payments, 803 Clarkson place; near Cable road; just east of Vandeventer av. and south of Morgan st.; new 7-room stone front; hall, bath, gas, electric-bells, large yard
JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.,
7 206 N. 8th st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

St. Louis City Bonds.

The Merchants' National Bank will receive subscriptions to a limited amount up to June 25, 1887, for St. Louis City twenty-year gold renewal bonds, bearing 3-65 per cent interest.
JAMES E. YEATMAN,
President.

St. Louis Ore and Steel Company.

The interest maturing July 1 on the bonds of this company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New York.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address, C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 3179, New York City

LADIES' PENNYROYAL PILLS. "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and only Genuine. Ask your Druggist for Chichester's English; take no other, or send 4c (stamps) for particulars by return mail. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis. Mo.

A regular graduate of three Medical Colleges, has been 15 years longer engaged in the special treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES than any other Physician in St Louis.

Blood Impurities and Poisoning, with sore mouth, tongue, throat, blotches or bone pains are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safely, Privately

Unnatural Discharges Promptly Cured.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Arising from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: Nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, permanently cured. Consultation at office or by mail, free, invited & strictly confidential.

It is self-evident that a physician paying particular attention to a class of cases attains great skill. In this oldest office in America every known appliance is resorted to and the PROVED GOOD REMEDIES of all ages and countries are used. Charges are as low as can be made, using only the best. Avoid cheap promised cure-alls—they are useless and often dangerous. Every case requires specially prepared treatment. All are treated with skill in a respectful manner, and knowing what to do, NO EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE. If you secure the skill and get a speedy and perfect life-cure, that is the important matter. Call or write Dr. Whittier.

The Bravest Man He Ever Saw.

From the Richmond State.

"The bravest Yankee soldier I ever saw," says Henry W. Flournoy, Secretary of the Commonwealth, "participated in one of the fights in the Valley of Virginia. It was during Sheridan's raid in the valley. Our company of cavalry was going across a broad and level field at a sweeping gallop. In the woods I saw a solitary Yankee soldier sitting upon a horse, and I noticed that every now and then (just as fast as he could load) he would fire down our line. Pop, pop, pop would go his rifle, and I determined to capture him. I entered the woods without his seeing me and came up in the rear of him. I had a fine seven-shooter in my hand and intended to use it in case of an emergency. I rode up towards him as quietly as I could and had my pistol cocked ready for use if he attempted fight. Suddenly he turned and saw me and in an instant raised his rifle. I leveled my pistol, but he was quicker than I and the ball from his rifle passed through my neck. A few moments afterwards there was a general skirmish, but I was badly wounded and did not know what became of the fellow who shot me and who stood solitary and alone in the very face of a whole company of Confederate cavalry and resisted them."

The Cooks Not All French.

From the London Figaro.

I notice that the London correspondent of my Paris namesake is inclined to pride himself on the fact that the chefs of our great houses are nearly all Frenchmen. To a large extent, no doubt, he is right. M. Blondeau, Lord Salisbury's accomplished chef de cusine, is certainly French; so is M. Lecour, the Duke of Cambridge's able cordon bleu, and M. Louis Lecomte, who tickles so successfully the palates of Lord Harewood's guests. The names of such admirable chefs as M. Corblet, M. Cunat, M. Debretagne, M. Landry and the like, are also unmistakably French; but at the same time it is notorious that in many of our great houses, and at several of our chief clubs, Italian chefs now "rulu the roast," to say nothing of the fish and entrees. French supremacy in cooking, as in fashion and acting, is no longer unchallenged, and it will do France and Frenchmen lots of good to bear this fact in mind.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip From the Neighboring Towns.

Columbia, Mo., June 17.—On Friday morning Miss Lettie Todd was driving Mrs. Paul Schweitzer out riding when the horse took fright at a flying kite and upset the buggy. Mrs. Schweitzer was severely injured, both arms being badly fractured, one in two places. Miss Todd's leg was fractured in two places between the knee and ankle.——Mr. W. R. Coates, civil engineer of Kalamazoo, Mich., who is in our midst in the interest of our contemplated water-works, recommends "the direct pumping system." The probable cost of such works he estimates will be about $50,000, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons daily.——A called meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Saturday. The Marshal was instructed to have the calaboose and dog-pound repaired. A proposition was accepted from the Gas Company to light the 47 posts now in use for a year at $108.26 per post, with a discount of $36.08, which is to be credited to the Russel fund, six lamps to burn all night. The company was authorized to put up nine new posts, provided the cost would not exceed $25 per post. Another meeting was held Monday, and the Street Commissioner's work for the present was outlined; $10 was appropriated for cutting the grass in the cemetery.——Dr. Paul Paquin has filed with the Board of Curators of the University his oath of office as Inspector of the State for Contagious Diseases, stock bonds to the amount of $5,000.——Rev. H. B. Watson, from Glasgow, has come here to reside.——J. W. Lawson has returned to Wichita, Kan. Mrs. Lawson remains some weeks longer.——Mrs. Dr. Paul Hubbard of Eldorado Springs is here among her children and numerous friends.——Daniel Currie, superintendent of the Columbia Gas-works, has gone to El Paso, Tex., to look after the gas-works at that place, and will be absent some weeks.——Richard Gentry of Kansas City attended his mother's funeral on Monday last.——Gen. S. B. Douglas left Tuesday on a trip in the interest of the Agricultural College lands.——Miss Stella Watson is visiting friends in Kansas City and St. Joe.——Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Young were called here from Kansas City, where they reside, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Mary N. Gentry, on Monday.——Dr. W. B. Smith left Friday to visit Mrs. Smith, who is in St. Louis for medical treament.

Brighton, Ill., June 18.—Dr. Clement was down from Greenfield on Wednesday.——Jimmie Turner is making a home visit.——Mrs. E. Butler entertained a small company of friends at her elegant home on Wednesday evening.——Mrs. John Randle, with her daughter Emma and son Gilbert, of Litchfield is visiting relatives in town.——John R. Bean is down from Whitehall for a week's visit at home.——John B. Hehner is visiting in Warrington, Mo.——Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Crandall are spending to-day with friends in Alton.——The Methodist Ladies' Missionary Society met yesterday afternoon and evening at the residence of Mrs. D. Blodgett. After business adjournment refreshments were served those in attendance.——Much excitement was caused this afternoon by a distant view of the POST-DISPATCH balloon, whose aerial flight was witnessed by groups of persons, who plainly discerned it in its rapid course.——Misses Bentley and Lilley departed Thursday night for Chautauqua, N. Y.——Mr. Wm. Merrill is visiting friends in the North.

Columbus, Kan., June 17.—About one thousand people witnessed the laying of the corner-stone to the Court-house in this city last Wednesday. The day was fine and everything passed off pleasantly. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity, all other civic societies in this and adjacent towns joining. Henry C. Cook, Grand Master of the State, was present and had immediate charge of the ceremonies.——Mr. Edgar F. Chilton and Miss Cora Van Valin, both of this city, were married at the bride's residence on the evening of June 15.——Mr. Elmer Murray of this city and Miss Hallie Hickman of Empire City were married at the bride's residence on the evening of June 15.——Miss Sallie Hutsel of this city left Tuesday for Otto, Ind., where she expects to remain for several months.——Miss Laura Harvey of this city left last evening for the Indian Territory where she will spend the summer.——Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Meginety on Tuesday last, a daughter.——Mr. H. V. Gavigan has been down from Kansas City for several days visiting friends.——Rev. A. M. Reynolds left yesterday morning for Westport and St. Joe, Mo., where he will visit for several weeks.——Elder S. D. Dutcher leaves next week to take charge of the Christian Church at Fayette, Mo.——Mrs. Harriet Tousley of Albion, Ind., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stern Lisle.——Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rall of Toronto, Kan., are visiting Elwood Harland and family.——Mrs. J. H. Ensign and Miss Eva Brown of Effingham, Ind., are visiting their brother, H. J. Brown, of this city.

St. Charles, Mo., June 18.—Mr. Geo. Hecker of this city and Miss Hattie Edwards of Litchfield, Ill., will be married on the 22d inst. at 2:30 p. m. at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Edwards.——Misses Angie and Julia Kremer of New Haven, Mo., and Mary Thro of Boonville, Mo., are the guests of Miss Kittie King of this city.——Mr. E. P. Borden and son, Shirley, of Philadelphia, having just returned from a tour of the Sandwich Islands and California, are guests of Mr. J. J. Johns and family this week.——Mrs. Henry Sahm of St. Louis is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Hug, at this place.——The Public schools picnic at Nature Park was largely attended and a very pleasant event.——Mr. Peter Little has resigned his position as Master Mechanic of the St. Charles Car Works to accept a similar one with the Jeffersonville, Ind., Car Company, and will remove to that place next week with his family.——Messrs. J. W. Redwood, B. Weinest and D. Heald, appointed by the Circuit Court to appraise and assess damages along the right of way of the Central Missouri, have made their report and assessed the total damages at $1,334 in this county.——Mr. Stephen Lawler of Richmond, Ind., succeeds Mr. Peter Little as Master Mechanic of the St. Charles Car Works.——The leading dry goods merchants have agreed to close their stores at 6:30 for two months from July 4.

Jerseyville, Ill., June 17.—Jas. McClure and Frank Fenity started for Kansas Thursday, where they will try their fortunes.——Hons. A. A. Goodrich add J. J. McGready were in St. Louis this week.——Elias Cockrell is on the sick list; nothing serious, we hope.——Hon. J.B. Hamilton of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends and relatives here.——Miss Lottie Reeve of Roodhouse, Ill., is visiting at the residence of P. D. Cheney here.——Wallace Leigh is in Chicago this week.——J.N. English, Jr., was in Alton Thursday.——Clarence Miles has gone to Manhattan, Kan., to reside.——The wheat crop is being harvested in this county this week, and the best wheat the county has grown since 1864, and yet the farmers are not happy.——B. C. Vandervoort was down to the city this week buying goods.——Miss Addie Gordon of Chester, Ill., is visiting friends here.——Misses Abbie and Allie Tunison of Whitehall, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beeman, Litchfield, Ill., Misses Lyle Smith, Bates, Ill., Ella Boynton, Pleasant Plains, Ill., Della Wineman, Auburn, Ill., Imogene Evans, St. Louis, May Roodhouse, Carrollton., Lou Hudgens, Bunker Hill, Ill., and Mr. J. Newman and wife of Alton, were some of the noted guests who attended the Smith-Kirby wedding in this city Wednesday.

Effingham, Ill., June 17.—Webster Warren is home from the Carbondale Normal School.——Mr. A. Stewart has been quite sick for two weeks.——Mrs. G. C. Mitchell and Miss Ada Moore of Chicago are visiting friends in this city.——Miss Lolo Funkhouser is to be married next week.——Miss Hattie Griffin, teacher of music in Elmira College, is home for the summer vacation.——Mrs. J. B. Walker is visiting friends at Palestine, Ill.——Miss Stella Brown has returned to her home at Watson.——Dennis Bushar was seriously wounded in the arm by the bursting of a steam-pipe.——The farmers are all very busy with their crops. Corn, wheat and oats are in excellent condition.——Chas. Butler spent several days this week in Terre Haute.——The Presbyterians will celebrate Children's Day to-morrow.——Mr. Will Curry has located a claim in the east part of the city.——Great preparations are being made for a Fourth of July celebration.

Centralia, Mo., June 18.—Miss Mattie Snell of Paris, Mo., is the guest of C. P. Burks and wife of this place.——Rev. J. G. Hardy of Farmington, Mo., occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church Friday night.——Mrs. Anna Singleton and Will Bruton of St. Louis, Mo., and Frank Bruton of Sturgeon are attending the bedside of their mother, Mrs. Dr. Bruton, who is not expected to live.——Miss Nettie Summers has gone to the State of California to spend the summer.——Judge James Cooney of Marshall, Mo., and Col. Squire Turner of Columbia, Mo., will deliver the Fourth of July addresses here.——Chas. E. Hocker has returned to Gainesville, Tex., after a short visit to friends.——A delegation from this place attended Sunday-school Convention at Moberly this week.——Born to the wife of John Brockman a boy.——Mrs. Alfred Willis has returned from a visit to Audrain County.——R. T. Willis made a flying trip to St. Louis this week.——Dr. J. D. Hulen has returned from a short visit to his parents near Moberly.——C. J. Settle visited Mexico this week.——Miss Helen Casner of Troy, Mo., is the guest of the family of F. Hulen.——J. D. Wyatt is quite sick of flux.——T. S. Carter of Sturgeon, Mo., was in town this week.——Mrs. R. L. Hope and son are visiting Mrs. Hope's parents in Audrain County.——Died Friday morning, infant son of A. Brockman and wife.——Miss Roe Wyatt is visiting in Paris, Mo.——Misses Berbie Riggs, Annie Sheinut and Emma White have returned from the Normal School at Kirksville, Mo.——R. A. Potts of Audrain County was the guest of the family of R. F. Willis.

KNEE-BREECHES VS. TROUSERS.

A Common-Sense Examination Into the Merits of the Garments.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The movement now on foot in this country to bring knee-breeches again into general use, as being a more useful, convenient and democratic article than trousers, is receiving a good deal of support in Chicago, where a number of progressive and enterprising men are pledging themselves to use the shorter garment. The conviction is undoubtedly growing that the substitution of trousers, or "pants," for knee-breeches, which took place some eighty years ago, was a mistake. The advantages expected to be derived from the use of trousers have not, it is said, been realized, or, if there were advantages obtained by their use at the beginning of the present century, they are no longer realized now when so large a proportion of the people live in cities and enjoy a more settled mode of life. Boys and youths are now again generally wearing the knee-breeches; they may be said, in fact, never to have wholly abandoned them, the adaptibility of knee-breeches to the varied activities and occupations of the young being so obvious as to compel the attention of the practical mother. The superior handiness, so to speak, of the briefer nether garment has commended it to athletes, to the votaries of such games as lawn tennis and to soldiers. The Turkish army, which wore trousers for a time, has gone back to the breeches, and in some other of the armies of the Continent the breeches have displaced the trousers as the more serviceable and neater gear. During our civil war whole regiments were provided with white canvas leggings which covered the top of the shoe and came up nearly to the knee, concealing the legs of the trousers to such an extent that it was felt that it would be a convenience to dispense with them altogether. Such leggings are of increasing popularity, in fact, to-day among our volunteer soldiery, for reasons not difficult to enumerate. Trousers are frayed out at the foot and bagged at the knees by rough or protracted service—injuries to which knee-breeches are not subject. These are considerations that appeal to the economic and æsthetic instincts of the civilian as well as the soldier.

It is comparatively easy to replace or cleanse a pair of hose, but to replace trousers bent at the knee and soiled and frayed at the bottom by walking under a dripping sky through wet grass or sloppy streets is a more formidable matter. To put leggings over the trousers serves a useful purpose, but it disfigures the garment and is at best but a compromise. The logical thing to do is to abolish the unsightly legs of the trousers. It may be objected, of course, that the wearing of hose extending up nearly or quite to the knee would bring into view legs quite as unsightly, but that is an objection entitled to no consideration in a matter of so much practical importance. The trouble of buttoning at the knee has been cited as another objection, but it does not appear to be a weighty one. It certainly cannot be pitted against the advantage of having a nether garment that will be exempt from the misfortunes to which trousers are indisputably exposed. One may, of course, turn up his "pants" in muddy weather, and there are well-known devices for removing the deformity of baggy trousers, but these are expedients which are not always at one's command. In point of durability there is no comparison between trousers and knee-breeches. The latter will last as long as the cloth will hold together, while the former are exposed to all sorts of accidents that compel their disuse. For the poor breeches are beyond question preferable, as combining the capital points of convenience, moderate cost, neatness and durability. It is the first step of introducing a useful reform that is most difficult.

Should a dozen prominent persons in each walk of life in our great cities boldly challenge public approval of the old mode, as the men of Chicago have done, this particular reform would be in a fair way to immediate success. Spindle-shanked gentlemen would, of course, require stuffing in their stockings, but that wouldn't cost much.

A Russian Noble's Three Bobbins.

From a St. Petersburg Letter to the London Times.

A piece of interesting information reaches me from a trustworthy source. It will be remembered that the submission of the Merv Turcomans was gained by help of the famous Moscow merchant Kouschine, who sent his so-called trading caravan into Merv in charge of Alikhanoff and other officers in disguise. For the great services then rendered, this pioneer of Russian conquests in Central Asia has been rewarded with a patent of hereditary nobility. His firm is well known for its manufacture of cheap and highly colored cotton prints for the Asiatic market, and the arms now granted to him and his descendants display three bobbins, indicating the means of his elevation to rank and fortune. Precisely the same caravan tricks, I am assured, are now tried in Afghan Tuskestan and by exactly the same persons. This Moscow house is full of enterprise, and being backed up by the Government with privileges over the Transcaspian Railway and elsewhere, of course sticks at nothing. Last February its politico-commercial caravans introduced Moscow goods into the bazaars of Herat under our very eyes.

Land Sold at 1 Cent an Acre.

From the Utica Press, June 1.

A sale of 7,000 acres of land belonging to Mrs. J. Watson Williams, being part of Munson estate, was held in Utica yesterday afternoon. The land is in the Ramsenberg patent and Walker tract, Oneida and Herkimer Counties. There was a fair attendance of bidders, mostly from out of town, although bids did not run high. The general impression seemed to be that a man who had none of the land was better off than he who had, and, as a consequence, most of the plots were started at 1 cent per acre and increased by 1-cent bids until the selling price was reached. Only in one or two cases was the bidding what might be called spirited. Some of the sales were: Five hundred acres, 10 cents per acre; 384 acres, 55 cents per acre; 95 acres, 20 cents per acre; 43¾ acres, 5 cents per acre; 576 acres, 13 cents per acre; 97 acres, 1 cent per acre; 103 acres, 13 cents per acre; 375 acres, 10 cents per acre; 189 acres, 16 cents per acre; 317 acres, 9 cents per acre; 426 acres, 12¼ cents per acre; 300 acres, $1 per acre; 110 acres, $1.17 per acre.

The Secret of Buffalo Bill's Success.

From the Boston Herald.

Buffalo Bill has been a good deal talked about since he made his London debut, and his success has quite taken the sting from Mrs. Brown Potter fiasco, as far as Americans are concerned. We feel better in our minds now. But the Hon. Cody was born under the lucky star, perhaps this very star of Bethlehem the astronomers are disputing about—who knows?—for he has always been singularly fortunate in skimming the cream from the social milk-pan wherever he has been. I am afraid his long locks had somewhat to do with his success. People accustomed to the high polish of palaces will enjoy this child of nature, unless he puts on too much polish himself, and admire his manliness and reckless bravery, just as much as they would like to see a sleek Bengal tiger parade a London drawing-room. If as polishes he is lost.

CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

The Cases of Chyo Chiagk and Chyo Goom Reversed and Remanded.

The cases of Chyo Chagk and Chyo Goom, the Chinese highbinders, convicted of the murder of Lou Johnson, in this city, June 1, 1885, were reversed and remanded in the Supreme Court at Jefferson City to-day.

According to the evidence on which the two men were convicted the murder was committed by Chyo Chiagk and Chyo Pock while Kong Seng and Hock Siagk did the watching and covered the evidences of the crime. It was done for the sum of $600 promised to them by Yuo Sing and Chyo Goom, better known as Joe Gong, the keeper of a gambling house and opium den at 609 Market street.

THE VICTIM WAS LOU JOHNSON,
a Chinese detective from Denver, who was found horribly cut and slashed in a closet in his room in a Chinese lodging-house in the rear of 715 Walnut street, about 8 o'clock on the evening of June 1, 1885. The crime was the result of a quarrel between the Chinese factions belonging to the Canton and Hong Kong societies on account of the alleged cheating of Chyo Goom.

LOU JOHNSON'S BODY
was found on the evening of June 1, by James C. Baptista, the official interpreter of the Canton Society from New York, who roomed in the same building, at the foot of the ladder leading to the roof from his room with the head stuck in a pail half filled with rice, and the limbs leaning against the ladder. After some evidence had been obtained implicating Chyo Pock, Chyo Chiagk, Hock Siagk, Yuo Sing and Pock Sig, on June 3 a Chinaman was arrested at Murphysboro, Ill., on suspicion of being the murderer. He had two loaded revolvers and a knife about ten inches in length, stained with blood. The prisoner was brought to this city and proved to be Kong Seng, who on the witness stand told the story of the murder, implicating six Chinamen besides himself. They were Yuo Sing, Chyo Goom, Pock Sig, Chyo Pock, Chyo Chiagk and Hock Siagk.

He said that Yuo Sing, Chyo Goom and Pock Sig put up the murder and offered to pay himself and three others to do the deed, because Johnson had informed on Goom. He watched the house and hid in the cellar the night before the murder, letting in the other three in the morning. He and Hock Siagk watched the front and back doors, while Chyo Pock and Chyo Chiagk did the killing. He and Hock Siagk afterwards disposed of the body and he packed the knives and revolvers in a valise and left the city. He and Hock Siagk were to get $100 each, and Chyo Pock and Chyo Chiagk, who did the stabbing, $200 each. Cong Seng said he received $15 to pay his expenses, and was to get the remaining $85 when he sent back his address. Cong Seng identified each one of his accomplices in the crime.

THE REGULAR MAY GRAND-JURY
having adjourned a special Grand-jury was ordered by Judge Van Wagoner at the suggestion of Circuit Attorney Clover, and indictments were found against the seven Chinamen. When the cases came up for trial on November 30 a continuance was asked and was strongly opposed by the Circuit-Attorney on the ground that there was no good reason for it and he made his opposition so vigorous against the Judges's decision in favor of the defense that he was fined $50 for contempt of court. At that time an interpreter was secured from the Chinese legation, but when the cases came up again in January the legation refused to furnish an interpreter and, after considerable trouble, Long Chiu Foo, an interpreter from New York, was secured and acted throughout the cases. A severance was granted and the prosecution elected to try the case of Chyo Chiagk first. A special jury was demanded and refused. Ex-Gov. C. P. Johnson was engaged as special counsel for the prosecution, and the attorneys for the defense were Judge Henry Laughlin and Messrs. Fauntleroy and Martin. A week was consumed in getting a jury and the case went to trial January 18, 1886. A verdict of murder in the first degree was obtained January 30 and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged August 27. The case of Chyo Goom went to trial February 8, and a conviction was obtained February 18. After the usual motions the cases went to the Supreme Court and were submitted together May 24, this year, with the result given above.

The chief points of the defense were the failure of Judge Wagoner to instruct for murder in the second degree and the character of the testimony

Circuit-Attorney Clover says the cases will be tried again in the October term if an interpreter can be obtained.

THE HOT WAVE.

Only One Degree Cooler Than Yesterday—A Faint Hope.

It was a degree cooler at the signal office to-day than yesterday, but that was of little importance as the mercury was away up in the nineties. There is a slight prospect of a little cooler weather, as a high barometer is appearing in the northwest, but the chances are very shadowy. The hourly readings to-day were:

6 a. m. 82
7 a. m. 85
8 a. m. 89
9 a. m. 91
10 a. m. 92
11 a. m. 92
12 m. 93
1 p. m. 94
2 p. m. 94

A Coffee Firm Fails.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Benjamin G. Arnold and Francis B. Arnold, composing the firm of Arnold & Co., coffee dealers, assigned to-day to W. S. Jarvis.

PURE 18-KT. gold WEDDING RINGS. Wedding invitations, the finest, lowest prices. *Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co Cor. 4th & Locust.*

Mme. Dieulafoy as a Dude.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

That distinguished novelist who wrote "Indiana" and "Consuelo" was fond of walking about Paris attired in man's clothing. It was a weakness to which no one paid attention, as Georges Sand was an erratic woman of genius, and geniuses have a free charter to do things which would cause the social ostracism of minor mortals. The conduct of the celebrated writer has lately been imitated by French women, who have rather standalized even easy-going and unpuritanical Parisians by appearing in public clad in masculine costume. She greatest sinner in this respect has been Mme. Dieulafoy, a lady who was not long ago decorated with the Legion of Honor for her intrepid travels and explorations, in company with her husband, in the East. She appeared in a fashionable theatre the other night dressed as a fearfully and wonderfully got-up "dude," with Mephistophelian boots and a pair of inexpressibles made according to the latest spring fashion. To complete her personal mise en scene, she wore the ribbon with which she had been recently decorated. Rumor has it that the Prefect of Police, shocked at the prevailing taste for trousers evinced by the fair sex—a taste which reached its apogee when the lady alluded to posed as a superchic in the theater—has furbished up an old legal weapon which was first manufactured in the ninth year of the First Republic and improved upon it in 1857. This empowers the police to arrest any woman found wearing male adparel out of carnival time, unless she be in possession of a certificate signed by the proper authorities to the effect that she uses man's costume for the purpose of health. Mme. Dieulafoy may have had such a permission as a traveler, but she was sadly to blame for making herself so conspicuous by appearing in a box at a theater arrayed like an ultrachic.

He Heard It.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Boy!" called a patrolman on Antoine street as he hurried into the alley find a lad coming out of a back gate, "did you hear that report of a gun?"

"You bet!" was the reply.

"Where was it?"

"In our back yard."

"Who fired it?"

"I did, and don't keep me here any longer! Dad was in the woodshed when I fired at a cat, and from the way he is cussing and thrashing around I guess I missed the cat by about six feet!"

AMONG THE BROKERS.

Granite Mountain Report—Work on the Adams—Mining Gossip.

Jas. Campbell is expected back from the East to-morrow.

* * *

Manager Donaldson of the Small Hopes was in the city Saturday.

* * *

The Jumbo is said to be accumulating a surplus, besides paying its dividends.

* * *

No news has been received from the expert who left San Francisco June 1 to examine the Badiraguato.

* * *

Only about 50,000 shares of Ideal have been signed to the reorganization arrangement. There is little hope that the scheme will go through.

* * *

Peacock stock sold on the floor to-day at 70 cents, which is a slight decline. This was about the only stock traded in. Mexican Improvement was bid 60 cents and offered at 75 cents.

* * *

News from Leadville is that the Adams is not shipping as much ore as it was. It is reported that the stockholders will be called upon for a contribution to the fund for the purchase of a concentrating plant.

* * *

Mitchell Scott received a letter from a friend in London last week saying that a part of a share of stock in the Newton Water Company had sold there at the rate of £96,000 a share; par value £100.

* * *

In his report for the week ending June 12, 1887, Superintendent Plummer of the Granite Mountain writes that the cross cut of vein on No. 6 Tunnel cut at 1291 feet from shaft shows the vein to be 8 feet wide and averages 160 ounces throughout. The ore body developed at sixteen points in the mine ranges from 2 to 8 feet in width, an average of three and three-fourth feet for the vein, and ranging from 100 ounces to 190 ounces, an average of 145 ounces for the week. At two points the vein is eight feet wide, one averaging 100 ounces and the other 125 ounces per ton. Mill A crushed 48 tons of 140-ounce ore. Mill B crushed 269 tons of 148-ounce ore. The saving has been nearly 95 per cent. The combined average of the stopes for the week was 163½ ounces.

* * *

J. C. Ewald, President of the Ideal Mining Company, made application to the Exchange directors to-day to have the company's stock withdrawn from the stock call. He alleges that the company is hopelessly bankrupt and that to call the stock is a travesty. The matter was referred to the Stock Call Committee.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President to-day appointed the following named postmasters: Edward A. Preuss, at Los Angeles, Cal., vice J. W. Green, removed; Willis U. Masters, at Pasadena, Cal., vice F. H. Ohner, deceased; John H. Steubenranch, at Pella, Io., vice A. H. Vierson, removed; James M. Nickall, at Hannibal, Mo., vice W. L. Chamberlain, removed.

Sam'l A. Gaylord. John R. Blessing.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
NO. 307 OLIVE STREET.
Granite Mountain, Small Hopes, Hope and Adams Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Bank Stocks, Municipal Bonds, Local Securities and Mining Stocks.
210 N. THIRD STREET.
Telephone No. 1014. ST. LOUIS, MO.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 20, 11 a. m.—The stock market opened firm to strong this morning with advances of ⅛ to ½ per cent, the latter in Jersey Central. There was a quiet business, most of the dealings being in Reading, Pacific Mail, Lackawanna and Western Union. In these few stocks further advances were made during the first few minutes of from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent, but later no progress was made. The general list was too dull to fluctuate much, though a firm tone was noticeable throughout the list. St. Paul & Duluth, after an advance of 2 per cent lost nearly all of it. At 11 o'clock the market is quiet and barely steady.

Noon—Money on call easy at 4@5 per cent. Bar silver, 95¼c. The stock market was dull after 11 o'clock with a generally firm tone, and the few stocks displaying any activity made slight gains. The remainder were stagnant and featureless. Reading, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Lake Shore and St. Paul were active stocks, though the first named showed a marked decreased in the amount of business done. At noon the market is dull but firm. United States 4s, coupon, 129⅜; do 4½s, coupon, 109¾; Pacific 6s of 1895, 123¼.

3 P. M.—After 12 o'clock Wheeling & Lake Erie became special features and advanced ⅝ per cent. The entire gain was lost afterward, however.

BOSTON, June 20.—Mexican Central bonds 4s, 74@74½; scrip, 101@102½; common, 17⅛@17⅝. Mining stocks: Huron 1@1¼; Allouez 3@3¼; Calumet & Hecla, 210@212.

LONDON, June 20, 12:30 p. m.—Consols opened at 101 11-16 for both money and the account.

4 p. m.—Consols closed at 101 11-16 for both money and the account.

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.	When Due.	Interest Payable.	Bid.	Ask.
3 ₩ cent bonds	......	M. A. N. & F.	100⅛	100⅝
4½ ₩ cent bonds	1891	J. S. D. & M.	109	110
4 ₩ cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	129	129¼
RAILWAY BONDS.				
Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. and Aug.	103½	104
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May and Nov.	115½	116½
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. and July	109½	110½
Mo. Pac. 3d	1906	May and Nov.	123	124
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. and July	118	118½
K. P. 1st m 6s	1895	Feb. and Aug.	108	113½
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June and Dec.	108	113
K. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov.	104½	105½
K. P Consols	1910	May and Nov.	98½	99½
St. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. and Aug.	112	112½
ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.				
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	May and Nov.	101½	102
City 4s sterling, 20s	1905	Jan. and July	103	104
City 5s sterling, C 10-20s	1900	June and Dec	102¾	103¼
City 5s	1900	Jan. and July	109	110
City 6s gold	1892—93	Various	109	110
City 6s sterling	1898	June and Dec	117	118
City 6s water	1890	June and Dec	106	107
City 6s water	1892	Apr. and Oct.	109	110
City 6s bridge approach	1892	June and Dec	110½	111½
County 6s gold	1893—96	Jan. and July	114	115
County Park	1905	Apr. and Oct.	124	125½

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.
Clearings .... $3,[illegible],061
Balances 700,848

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whitaker, bankers and brokers, 121 N. Third st., St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Canada Southern	61	61⅛	61	61⅛
Canadian Pacific	62			62
Central New Jersey	80¼	80⅝	80	80
Central Pacific				
C., St. P., M. & O.	53⅝	53½	53⅛	53⅛
do pfd	117¼			117¼
C., R. I. & P.				
C., B. & Q.				
C., M. & St. P.	91½	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛
C. & N. W. com	122	122	121⅝	121⅝
Cotton Oil Trust	50¼	50⅜	50	50
Del., Lack. & W.	138	138⅜	138	138⅜
Del. & Hudson	103	103⅛	103	103⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	31			31
East Tenn. com	26½			26½
do pfd				
Erie com	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33⅜
do pfd				
do 2d mtg bds	100¼			100¼
F. W. & Den	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Hocking Valley	32	32	31½	31½
Houston & Texas				
Illinois Central				
Ind., B. & W.				
Lake Shore	98⅛	98½	98⅛	98⅜
Louis & Nash	67⅛	67⅛	67	67
Michigan Central	92½	92⅝	92	92
*Missouri Pacific	107½			107½
M., K. & T.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛
Mobile & Ohio				
Manhattan Elevated	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛
New York & New England	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞
New York Central	112⅝			112⅝
Norfolk & Western common				
do do pref	51½			51½
Northern Pacific common	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Ndo do pref	60⅜	60½	60⅛	60½
Ohio Southern				
Oregon & Transcontinental	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅞
Or. Nav. & Trans. Co				
Ohio & Miss common	29⅝			29⅝
Pacific Mail	52½	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	52	52½	52	52
Pullman Palace Car				
St. Paul & Duluth common	93	95	92	92
do do pref				
St. L. & San. F. common	42⅜			42⅜
do 1st pref				
do 2d pref	80¼	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
St. P., M. & Manitoba	119			119
Texas & Pacific	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
Texas & Pacific incomes				
Union Pacific	60⅜	60⅜	60	60⅛
Wabash, St. L. & P.	19⅛			19⅛
do pref	34⅞	34⅞	34⅛	34½
Western Union T. Co.	77⅛	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
West Shore bonds	103⅞			103⅞

Mining Stocks.

Name.	Bid.	Asked
Granite	$54 90	$57 00
Small Hopes	7 25	7 75
Adams	2 50	2 60
Sheridan	32½	35
Cleve and	20	25
Juniper	45	50
Peacock	65	75
Yavapai	60	70
Bremen	10	12
Mexican Improvement	60	70
Diuero	37½	40
Ideal	04	06
Lochiel	06	08
West Granite	65	75
Hope	6 75	7 00

COMMERCE.

SELLING SHORT.

The Wheat Crowd Bearish on Carrying Charges—Corn Follows Wheat—Provisions Dull.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1 p. m.—Selling orders in wheat were largely in the majority this morning, and after the few buyers were filled up the weakness of the market became apparent and the price fell off 1½c. While July wheat hung between 73c and 74c, many small operators bought for an up turn and on to-day's decline much of this stuff came on the market. The spread between July and August is large and will perhaps widen out to 2½c, so the belief that all the futures will pay excessive carrying charges is leading many to sell short. Business, on the whole, has been very light to-day, and with a decided scarcity of news, there is very little of interest to note. The market closed heavy and dull, the long futures being particularly weak.

Corn has acted a good deal like wheat. At the opening buyers held the market, but after the demand was satisfied, the prices gradually went lower. At the lowest prices limited orders held the market and gave it a steady close.

Provisions were dull and featureless.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis

ST. LOUIS:	Closing Saturday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
June	78½	78¼	78	78⅛ a
July	75	74⅝	73¼	73¼
Aug.	75⅝@¾	75¼	73⅞	74 a
Sept.	76⅞	76⅝	75⅜	75⅜
Oct.	78⅜	78	76⅞	76⅞
Dec.	81¾	80¾	80⅛	80⅛
Year.	74⅝	73⅞@74	73¼	73¼
CORN.				
June.	34⅜	35	34½	34½ b
July.	34⅝	34¾	34¼	34½ b
Aug.	35½	36¼	35½@⅝	35⅝
Sept.	36⅛	37	36¼	36¼
Year.	34	34¾	34¼	34¼
OATS.				
June.	27	......	......	27⅛ b
July.	......	......	......	......
Aug.	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Year	23⅞	......	......	23⅞ b
CHICAGO:				
WHEAT.				
June	71½	71⅛	68½	68½
July	72¾	72½@⅝	70⅛	70⅛
Aug.	74⅛	74⅜	72⅛@⅜	72⅛
Sept.	76⅝	76½	74⅛	74⅛
CORN.				
July	37⅝	37½	36⅝	36⅝
Aug.	38⅞	39	38⅛@¼	38⅛
Sept.	39⅞@40	40	39⅜	39⅜ b
Oct.	40	40	39⅛	39⅛
OATS.				
July	26⅛@¼	26¼	25½	25⅝
Aug.	25⅞@26	26⅛	25½	25½
PORK.				
June	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
LARD.				
July	6.32	6.32	6.25	6.25 b
Aug.	6.45	6.45	6.37	6.37 b
Sept.	6.55	6.55	6.47	6.47 b
SHORT RIBS.				
July	7 30@32	7.33	7.30	7.30 b
Aug.	7.42@45	7.45	7.40	7.42 b
Sept.	7.55	7.57	7.50	7.52 b

NEW YORK—Wheat—June, 95¼c; July 86c b; August, 85c; September, 86c; October, —; December, 89½c; May, 1888, —. Corn—June, 46¾c; July, 47½c; August, 48¼c; September, —.

TOLEDO—Wheat—June, 82¾c b; July, 77¾c; August, 77¾c; September, 78½c; December, 82¼c.

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts Wheat.	Receipts Corn.	Shipments Wheat.	Shipments Corn.
St. Louis	14,451	56,892	49,720	75,215
Milwaukee	21,825	930	90,572	......
Baltimore	51,316	13,712	76,800	......
Toledo	6,676	1,500	1,500	1,500
New York	335,950	119,600	185,226	42,038
Chicago	......			
Kansas City	1,500	17,000	500	10,500
Detroit	4,271	......	13,654	......
Duluth	19,[illegible]	......	324,409	......
Minneapolis	8,[illegible]	......	30,800	......
Philadel'hia	3,151	2,143	106,575	2,185

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To-day	168,206	1,832,622	93,214	19,835	2,381
Sat'dy	179,449	1,878,036	95,534	20,426	2,381
	No. 2 Red.	No. 2	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
To-day	79,767	1,484,794	41,680	19,835	......
Sat'dy	84,342	1,521,187	4,2488	20,426	......

Visible Supply of Grain.

	June 18, '87.	June 11, '87.	June 19, '86.
Wheat	41,217,221	42,114,156	30,909,101
Corn	11,771,149	12,516,074	9,888,335
Oats	3,013,968	3,282,808	2,730,982
Rye	245,423	253,880	288,838
Barley	148,100	168,815	252,089

St. Louis Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING 1 P. M.

New wheat is now arriving in San Francisco.——Duluth's stock of wheat has decreased over 1,700,000 bu. Will show on the lakes.——The Chicago market does not open now on Mondays before 10:30 a. m. During the months of July and August their Board of Trade will discontinue its afternoon sessions. St. Louis will probably do the same, though as yet no action has been taken towards that end.——The boys in the pit have a new expression, borrowed from the balloon. This morning while the crowd was hammering wheat down Oswald Graves sung out, "Pull the rip cord and let the old thing bust!"——St. Louis stock of wheat decreased 302,000 bu during the past week. There is now less than 80,000 bu, No. 2 red in store here.——The highest price paid for wheat during the recent corner was on June 7, when it sold at 94¾ cents, and the lowest price was 69 cents, on June 15—eight days later—a decline of 25¾ cents. But this does not compare in extent with the decline in August, 1870. On the 7th of that month wheat was selling at $1.26, from which price it continued to decline until August 19, when it sold at 83 cents, a decline in twelve days of 43 cents. This decline was caused by a "hot wheat scare." It rallied quickly and four days later sold at $1.12, an advance of 29 cents. Neither does it begin to compare with the panic which occurred there August 16, 1872, when wheat sold at $1.61¼, and four days later sold at $1.10, a decline of 51 cents. This decline was caused by the failure of an undertaking to run a corner. In less than a month afterwards it had advanced 18¾ cents. On Saturday, June 30, 1868, No. 2 spring wheat sold at Chicago at $2.20 per bushel; the following business day—Monday—it sold at $1.80 per bushel, a decline of 40 cents, which was caused by the closing of a June corner in wheat.——Dan Whitmore, one of the Exchange's Assistant Secretarys, is spending his vacation on his estate—"Dan's Delight"—near Old Orchard, Mo. The wheels of commerce continue to revolve, however.——New wheat is beginning to come to market in a way to indicate that receipts will be heavy ere the month closes. To-day 10 cars and 805 sacks of the new crop came in. The quality and condition of this wheat was simply remarkable, so clean, dry and plump was it. As an inspector said, "It rattled like shot," and there was no difficulty in grading it No. 2. It is more than probable the latter part of this week will see good arrivals and the latter part of the month will see heavy receipts of new wheat. Last year's crop was notable for the excellence of its quality. Only wheat that was not properly cleaned failed to grade No. 2. There is no doubt but that this year's crop will equal, if not surpass, last year's record.——Coffee receipts at Rio 14,000 bags and stock 145,000; Santos, receipts 7,000 bags; market quiet.——Manchester spinners have not been able to agree as to a general adoption of short time, but as many were in its favor, there will no doubt be a considerable decrease of production.——T. W. Carter was on the floor to-day, having run down from Chicago to avoid the heat there. He told many good incidents of the two days great flurry in wheat. Tuesday he tried to buy some June wheat, starting in by bidding 85c, and the price he finally paid was 73c. Secretary Stone, when announcing the twenty-one failures, ended with the statement that any further failures would be posted on the bulletin board, whereat a voice from the pit exclaimed, "Hadn't you better post a list of those left. It will take less time."——"Old Hutch" was plugging buyers full of wheat to-day in Chicago, and his selling was the principal cause of the break there.——John Sheridan wishes it distinctly understood that he did not kiss and make up with Ed. Lonergan after their last Saturday "scrap."——W. L. Green of R. S. McCormick & Co., who has been in New York for some time, has returned to his post.——Henry Burg: "Old wheat flour, especially the high grades, is getting scarce and I think in a little while the market will be bare. You see, the country needs their old flour to supply their own home demand and are not shipping any here. But new flour will be coming in freely soon."——The Weather Crop Report for Missouri for week ending June 18, as made up by Sergt. G. A. Weber, is as follows: "During the week ending June 18 there was a normal rainfall in the western part of the State. It was fairly distributed and affected all crops favorably. In the eastern part of the State there was a deficiency of rain, and some fears are entertained that corn, oats and hay will be injured by the dry weather. The temperature was slightly above the normal throughout the State, and there was more sunshine than usual. The wheat harvest began during the week in Pettis, Howard, Iron, Laclede and Shelby counties, and is nearly completed in Taney, Jasper, Mississippi and Lawrence counties. Wheat is ripening, and harvest will begin next week in Howard, Audrain and Chariton Counties. Reports from nearly all counties in the State show wheat crop to be excellent and above the average yield."——The banks working off their holdings of cash wheat was given as one of the reasons for the break in Chicago.——The visible supply shows a decrease of 897,000 bu wheat 745,000 bu corn and 289,000 bu oats. Last year for same week wheat decreased 1,515,000 bu, and corn 448,000 bu.——Rumors affecting the condition of wheat in store in Chicago were said to be circulating there to-day.——With the visible of wheat decreasing less than 1,000,000 bu and the probability that the first of July will see it but little, if any, below 40,000,000 bu, with the new crop beginning to move to market, with "hot wheat" in poor old Chicago's elevators and no short interest out anywhere, the outlook of the market seems to be very poor indeed, so far as any improvement is concerned.

Wheat—The 1887 crop knocked the props out from under the market to-day and sent prices down with a run. The larger receipts of new wheat, its magnificent quality and condition, something never seen before at this season of the year, and a continuance of the fine harvesting weather made everybody bearish and eager to sell, so that the market opened weak and lower. Cable news was also unfavorable, reporting quiet or dull markets on the other side, while seaboard clearances were rather small. There was little trading until Chicago opened, but when she did and at once began to break there was a rush to sell that carried prices down hill very rapidly. That the stock here was down to a very low ebb did not count for an instant with any one, for every trader seemed to think it his duty to speed its down-grade flight by a parting kick in the way of selling a "five" or so. It was an extremely weak market all the time and almost a demoralized one at times. Shorts were the only buyers and they kept covering and then putting out fresh lines, so that the market never presented an oversold appearance at any time. The close was at the lowest point and 1@1½c below Saturday. Spot No. 2 red was lower, but in willing demand at 78c for "new" and 78¼c in U. and 78⅛c in St. L. for "old," but not much offering. No. 3 red sold at 75½c E. side and for M. 76½c bid.

Corn presented quite a contrast to wheat at the opening, the dry hot weather causing such a sharp demand to spring up that the market speedily advanced ¼@⅜c, though these higher rates brought out a good many sellers. A partial relapse took place when Chicago weakened, but as compared with that market was well-sustained and closed above Saturday. Spot grades were about steady, and in demand, besides a local and order demand, Orthwein taking 100,000 this side for export. No. 2, 34½@34⅝c in M., 34⅝c in C., 34¼c in St. L., 35⅛c bid for U., 35¼c for Valley, 35½c for Venice; No. 3, 34⅛c in St. L.; No. 4 —; No. 2 white 40c in St. L., 38½c asked regular; No. 3 do 39 in St. L.

Oats futures were firm, owing to the advance in corn and the continued drouth, but very little was done in the way of trading. Spot grades were firm, but quiet. No. 2 sold at 27½c in A.; No. 3 red offered in M. at 27⅜c, bid 27c for St. L. and M.

Rye was entirely neglected, as there was none offered and no bids made.

Flour was steady, as the offerings were very light, but the demand was also small, and the result was a light day's business. Quotations were as follows: XX, $2.25@2.40; XXX, $2.55@2.70; family, $2.85@3.00; choice, $3.25@3.35; fancy, $3.65@3.75; extra do, $3.90@4.00; patents at $4.15@4.30. The prices are for lots on arrival at the depot or levee; order lots higher.

Rye Flour—Quiet at $3@3.15 per bbl.

Cornmeal firm at $2.20@2.25 for city orders del.; pearl meal, $2.50@2.60; grits and hominy, $2.70@2.80.

Bran dull. Sacked, 53@54c at mills and 55c f. o. b.

Hay—Only the best timothy was sought after and strong, though mediums sold fairly well, but low grades and mixed were dull, as was prairie, and the latter weak too. Sales ranged: Prairie, $8@8.50 for Iowa and $8@11 for Kansas. Mixed timothy, $8.50@13.50; prime to fancy timothy, $11@14—top rate for large bales. East track stock 50c to $1 lower than this side.

Provisions were dull, but unchanged in value. There were no offerings of round lots meats to come here from the country and no demand for them, and, indeed, the only inquiry was a small jobbing one. Boxed dry salt shoulders 5⅝, longs 7¼c, c'ribs 7¼c, shorts 7.60c; loose f. o. b. on cash orders—shoulders 5¼c, longs 7.40c, c'ribs 7½c, and shorts at 7.70c. Packed bacon shoulders 6c, longs, 8¼c, c'ribs 8½c, shorts, 8½c. Hardside, $15, and irregular mess pork, $15@15.25. Prime steam lard, packed, 6.05c bid; fancy leaf, 7¼c. Country lard, 5½@5¾c per lb for small lots in irregular packages. S. c. hams, 11¼@14c. Breakfast bacon, 9@10c. Country bacon—Hams, 9@10c; sides, 8@8¼c; shoulders, 5@5¼c. Beef—Family, $6.50@8 per bbl; on orders higher; $4.25@4.75 per half-bbl; dried, 12@14c; selected, 15c ₩ lb; smoked tongues, $4.25@5 per doz. Tallow—Choice, 3¾c in oil bbls; No. 2, 3@3¼c; in irregular packages, ¼c less; choice cake, 3@3¼c. Grease—Brown, 2½@2¾c; yellow, 3@3¼c; white, 3½@4c; straight lots held higher. Salt—Domestic, 98c per bbl on East and $1 this side. Ground alum, $1.10@1.15 per sack; small way higher.

Highwines unchanged at $1.05 in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Peoria, $1.10 in Chicago.

Lead dull and easy. Forward delivery was offered at $4.40, and spot could be bought at the same rate, but there was no demand.

St. Louis Afternoon Board.

Wheat weak and declining, closing easy. Corn lower, with free sellers of year. Oats neglected.

Cotton.

It was a holiday in Liverpool, as it will also be to-morrow, consequently no cables on the market were received. New York futures declined, closing — points below Saturday, and spots were 1-16c lower at 11 1-16c for middling. The home market was quiet at ⅛c decline.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary, 7⅞c; ordinary, 8½c; good ordinary, 9¼c; low middling, 10¼c; middling, 10⅝c; good middling, 11c; middling fair, 11½c; fair, —. Stained, ⅛@⅜c below white.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS—Gross receipts to-day, 7 bales; since September 1, 1886, 414,420 bales, against 467,645 same time last year; shipments to-day, 72 bales; since September 1, 1886, 415,499 bales, against 446,369 bales same time last year; stocks in compresses and warehouses to-day, 8,937 bales, against 22,885 bales.

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M.

NEW YORK—Futures steady at 2:22 p. m. June, 10.70c; July, 10.77c; August, 10.82c; September, 10.45c; October, 10.01c; November, 9.84c; December, 9.82c; January, 9.88c; February, 9.94c; March, 10.01c; April, 10.08c. Sales, 130,600 bales.

Country Produce.

FRUITS—Apples, 30@50c per ½-bu box. Peaches, 50@60c for poor; 75c@$1.25 for choice to fancy per ½-bu box. Cherries, $2.50 per 6-gal case. Plums, 25@60c per ½-bu box, and 75c@$1.50 per 6-gal case; currants, 50c ₩ gal.

BERRIES—Whortleberries, $2.50 per 6-gal case. Gooseberries, $2.50 per bu. Blackberries—Wild, $1.25@1.75 per 6-gal case. Red raspberries, $1.25@1.75 and black, — per 3-gal case.

MELONS—Watermelons, $20@30 per 100 for Florida. Canteloupes, $1@3 per 2-doz. crate.

NEW VEGETABLES—New potatoes, $1@1.10 for near-by; cabbage, choice, $2.75 per crate; onions, 50@60 per bu; tomatoes, 50c@$1 per ½-bu box.

BUTTER—Receipts, 77,447 lbs. Steady, with a fair local demand. We quote: Choice and fancy, 15@18c. Dairy—Creamery—Common and near-by, 6@9c; medium and good, 10@13c; choice and fancy, 14@15c. Near-by make, 5@8c to 8c for creamery.

CHEESE—Wisconsin, full cream, 8¼@8½c; Illinois do, 7½@8c; Young America, 8¾@9c; factory skims, 2c to 5c.

EGGS—Receipts, 643 pkgs. Steady and demand fair at 10c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Light demand at steady rates; very small supply. Sales ranged: Old chickens—cocks, $2@2.25; mixed, $2.50@2.60; hens, $2.75; springs—small, $1@1.50; medium sized, $1.75@2.25; choice large, $2.50@2.75; spring ducks, $2.25@2.75. Tame pigeons, $1.

VEALS—Quiet; choice fat at 4½@5c; poor at 3@3½c, and heretics at 3@3½c.

GRASS SEED—Clover quotable at $3.75@4; timothy at $1.60@1.70; German millet at 50@60c; common millet at 55@65c; red top at 25@35c; Hungarian at 70@75c.

HEMPSEED—Quotable at 85c pure test.

CASTOR BEANS—$1.10@1.12½ for prime.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.05.

HIDES—Quiet and easy. We quote: Green salted No. 1 at 7½c; No. 2 at 6c; calf skin, 7¾c for No. 1, 6c for No. 2; bull and stag, 4½c, uncured 1c ₩ lb less than cured; glue, 3c. Dry flint—No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 11½c; bull and stagg, 10c; dry salted, 10c; damaged, 8c; glue, 7c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green, 40c@$1 for fair to choice large; 25@70c for dry; 25@50c small lamb skins; shearings, green, 15@20c; dry, 5c; dry fallen, 9@10c.

DEER SKINS—Prime dry, 20c; salted, damaged and meaty, 15@16c.

FEATHERS—Quiet. We quote: Prime live geese (white) at 38c in large sacks, and 39c in small sacks (stock largely gray, 5c per lb less than prime white) unripe, quilly, etc., 30@35c; mixed and old 10@30c, chicken (dry picked), 4@5c; duck, 20c; tare, 3@10 per cent.

BEESWAX—Steady at 21c for choice.

BROOM CORN—Quiet. Quote: Straight common, 2½@2¾c; choice, 3@3½c; crooked, half price.

WOOL—Receipts, 311,992 lbs. Quiet and steady. We quote (1@3c less for untied and unbroken):

UNWASHED—STATES.	Medium.	Coarse braid.	Low sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	27 @28	20@25	18@20
Kansas and Nebraska	23 @24	17@21	14@16
Texas & Indian { 12 mo.	26 @27	18@23	14@18
Territory { 6 to 8 mo	24 @25	16@20	13@16
Colorado, New Mexico, etc	23 @25	16@20	13@17
Montana, Wyoming, etc	23 @25	17@21	15@18

UNWASHED—STATES.	Fine. Light.	Fine. Heavy.
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, etc	23 @23½	17 @20
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @21	15 @17
Texas and Indian { 12 mo.	22 @24	17 @20
Territory { 6 to 8 mo.	20 @22	14 @17
Colorado, New Mexico, etc	20 @21	16 @17
Montana, Wyoming, etc	20 @21	15 @18

Burry, Chaffy and Cotted—Slightly, 2@3c off; moderately, 4@5c off; hard, 12@18c per lb; black, 3@5c off. Tub—Choice, 39@40c; fair, 36@38c; low, 32@35c. Sacks once used, 20c; old and Texas, 10c. Tare, 3½ lbs; Texas, 2½@3 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Wheat variable and irregular; June 2@2¼c higher; others ½@1c lower, with a moderately active business; receipts, 335,950 bu; sales, 472,000 bu No. 2 red, June, 94¾@96½c; 696,000 bu do July, 87@87⅞c; 160,000 bu do August, 86@86½c; 128,000 bu do September, 86¾@87⅛c; 464,000 bu do December, 90@90½c; 296,000 bu do May, 95¾@96⅛c. Corn a shade easier and dull; receipts, 119,600 bu; sales, 184,000 bu; mixed Western, spot, 47@48c; do futures, 46⅝@48½c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 123,800 bu; sales, 30,000 bu; Western, 34@41c. Beef dull; new extra mess, $8.50. Pork steady; new mess, $15@15.25; old do, $14.50@14.75. Lard dull and easier; steam rendered, 6.85c. Butter dull and weak; Western, 10@18½c. Eggs—Western fresh, 15½@15¾c. Sugar firm; crushed, 6⅛c; powdered, 6@6¼c; granulated, 5⅞@5.94·100c. Molasses steady; 50 test, 20c. Coffee dull and prices nominal. Turpentine dull at 35c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20, 11 a. m.—The wheat market opened barely steady and shortly after the opening began a gradual decline. July started at 72½c and sold down to 71⅝c. June wheat is now quoted at 71¼c. July corn, 37¼c. July short ribs, 7.30c. July lard, 6.30c.

1 p. m.—Wheat very dull and lower. June, 70½c; July, 71c; August, 71⅜c. Corn easy. Cash, 36¼c; July, 36 15-16; August, 38½c. Oats steady. Cash, 25⅜c; July, 25c; August, 25⅞c. Rye, 53c. Barley, nothing doing. Prime timothy, $2.15. Flaxseed, $1.18½. Whiskey, $1.10. Lard, steady, Cash, 6.27½c; July, 6.30c; August, 6.40@6.42½c. Butter firm; Creamery, 12@18c. Dairy, 11@16c. Eggs dull and weak at 12c.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Wheat easier and dull; No. 2 winter, red spot, 88¼c bid; July, 86@86⅜c; August, 85@85¼c; September, 85½c. Corn—Western nominal and neglected; mixed spot, 46½c asked. Oats easy and dull; Western white, 35@37c; do mixed, 33@34c. Rye quiet at 58@60. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork, $15@17. Lard—Refined, 8¼c. Butter steady; Western packed, 13@14c; creamery, 16@20. Eggs dull at 14½@15. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair, 18½@19c. Other articles unchanged Receipts—Flour, 13,823 bbls; wheat, 51,300 bu; corn, 13,700bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 15,952 bbls; wheat, 76,800 bu.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Flour quiet; family, $3.50@3.70; fancy, $3.70@3.90. Wheat firmer at 80@80½c. Corn firm and heavy at 39c. Oats quiet at 29@29½c. Rye dull at 62c. Pork dull at $15. Lard quiet at 6.25c. Bulk meats steady at $7.50; Bacon firm; short ribs, $8.50c; short clear, 8.75c. Whisky steady; sales, 1,283 barrels finished goods on a basis of $1.05.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Wheat No. 1, white cash, 83¾c asked; Michigan red cash, 85c asked; No. 2 red cash and June, 84½c asked; July, 79⅝c; August, 78¼c bid. Corn 38¾c asked. Oats—No. 2, 30c nominal; No. 2, white, 32½c. Receipts—Wheat 4,300 bu; corn, none; oats, 2,900 bu.

TOLEDO, O., June 20.—Wheat active and lower; cash, 83c; June, 82c; July and August, 78¼c; September, 79½c; December, 83. Corn quiet, cash, July, 39½c. Oats dull, August, 26¾. Cloverseed firm; cash, $4.25.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Wheat weak; cash, 70⅝c; July, 71¼c; September, 74⅛c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 36½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30c. Rye firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley stronger, No. 2, 57c.

The Butter Market.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ELGIN, Ill., June 20.—The market was active to-day. Butter opened at 18 cents, and held firm for choice lots; 19 cents was reached. No cheese was sold.

Oil and Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—Petroleum was dull, but firm. Prices opened at 63c, sagged to 62⅞c, and at 1 o'clock advanced to 63¼c.

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.—Petroleum quiet; s. w. 110, 7c.

Away Up in the Nineties.

We are in the midst of solid summer weather at last, and are responding to the needs and wants for MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' FEATHER-WEIGHT SUMMER CLOTHING.

Our assortment in FULL SUITS, COATS and VESTS is large, and we are prepared to suit everybody in styles and quality of material, fit and prices.

You should take a look at our MEN'S and YOUTHS' THIN COATS and VESTS, sizes from 32 inches breast measure to 50 inches, of nearly all the styles of materials that are made up in summer garments, and in prices for Coat and Vest from $1.50 to $10.

We are making a SPECIAL CUT OF 15 PER CENT OFF from marked prices of all our Boys' Light-Weight Woolens FOR THIS WEEK, which comprise Boys' Short-Pant Suits, from 4 to 14 years of age, and Boys' Long-Pant Suits, from 10 to 18 years of age. We have them in JERSEYS, SAILOR SUITS Light-Colored SCOTCH GOODS, CASSIMERES, DIAGONALS, WIDE-WALES, VELVETS, CORDUROYS, etc.

DON'T LET OUR BOYS' CLOTHING SALE PASS YOU.

FINLEY & HULL,
CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
Northwest Corner of Broadway and Pine Street.

WILMINGTON, June 20.—Turpentine quiet at 31½c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Wheat and corn arrived rather dull. Wheat and corn to arrive unchanged. Mark Lane wheat rather easier, and corn quiet. Country market shade lower. Weather in England fine. Wheat quiet, but steady; not much doing; holders offer moderately; No. 2 spring, 6s 11d@7s 2d; red winter, 7s@7s 2d; No. 1 California, 7s 11d@8s. Mixed western corn quiet, but steady at 4s 1½d; not much doing. Demand from United Kingdom and Continent, not much doing in wheat and corn.

LIVERPOOL, June 20, 3:30 p. m., Close.—Flour is in poor demand; firm at 9s 11d. Wheat is in poor demand; prices easy; new No. 2 winter 7s 1d; do do spring 7s. Corn is in poor demand; prices dull; spot, 3s 11¼d; June and July, 3s 11¼d; August, 3s 11¾d. Pork is in poor demand; prices steady; prime mess Eastern, 66s 6d; do do Western, 61s 6d. Lard is in poor demand; prices dull; spot and June, 34s; July and August, 34s 6d. The receipts of wheat the past week were: From Atlantic ports, 87,900 quarters; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 39,000 quarters. The receipts of American corn were 25,600 quarters. Holiday to-morrow.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep	Horses and Mules.
Receipts	2,497	4,308	1,582	522
Shipments	105	759	506	183

CATTLE—The market to-day was quite largely supplied, but mainly with Texas cattle, some of which, however, graded very fair. The demand was active, quite a disposition being shown to purchase range cattle freely and the volume of business was large for a Monday. But few natives were on sale and trading was with one or two exceptions, confined to range cattle. The feeling was steady and prices firm, but unchanged, though there was a slight upward tendency to them. We quote;

RULING QUOTATIONS.—Good to choice native shippers, $4.25@4.50; fair medium, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.75@3.85; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $3.65@4.20; common, $3.50@3.60; cows and heifers, fair to choice, $2.60@3.65; common, $2.30@2.35; feeding steers, $3.50@4.00; stockers, $2.50@3.65; native bulls, $2.00@2.75; veals, calves, $5@10.

Representative sales:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of cattle, St. Louis, June 20, '87.		
20 Indian steers and heifers	750	$3 20
10 Indian steers and cows	764	2 80
11 Indian steers	838	3 12½
28 Indian steers	837	3 10
14 good dairy cows	1,150	3 25
13 fair dairy cows	1,040	2 75
16 common dairy cows	920	2 50

16 good native cows and calves, $33 each.
28 common Southwest cows and calves, $17.75 each.
167 retail from $2.25 to $3.75.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No. Description.	Av.	Price.
26 Indian steers	977	$3 45
52 Indian steers	879	3 35
28 Indian mixed	893	2 80
24 Indian cows and heifers	708	2 65
30 Indian steers	757	2 85
28 Indian steers	897	3 20
13 Indian steers	801	2 85
15 Indian steers	862	3 25
24 Indian steers	1,031	3 45
44 Indian steers	1,000	3 60
26 Indian steers	860	3 15
13 Indian cows	801	2 85
17 Indian steers	1,037	3 50
49 Texas steers	910	3 15
20 Texas steers	966	3 35
46 Indian cows and heifers	565	2 60
22 Texas steers	937	3 40
19 native steers	1,060	3 50
112 Texas steers	1,065	3 50
107 Texas steers	1,074	3 50
115 Texas steers	1,040	3 50
41 Texas steers	1,132	3 75
40 Texas steers	1,071	3 75
15 native cows	751	2 50
21 native cows	914	3 00
23 native steers	1,097	3 75

HOGS—There was a very fair degree of strength displayed in the hog market, and though sales were not as high as on Saturday, owing to the difference in the quality of the hogs prices were generally strong and satisfactory. Receipts were small and the demand sufficient to take double the number that was offered to city butchers, and packers sales were at a range from $5.05@5.15. There was no shipping demand, but speculators were free buyers and bought light to good mixed weights, at prices ranging from $4.75@5.05. Trading was active as long as the supply lasted and the market closed about steady.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily Live Stock Report of Sales of Hogs, June 20, '87.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
84	207	$5 15	71	196	$5 10
35	184	5 10	71	208	5 20
84	177	4 95	62	162	4 90
77	214	5 20	76	213	5 20
78	215	5 20	41	182	5 05
64	183	5 00	80	192	5 15
72	215	5 20	81	185	5 15
80	188	5 15	46	166	5 00
64	153	4 80	42	178	4 90
32	227	5 20			

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
44	184	$5 10	68	198	$5 00
81	187	5 05	73	186	4 95
60	191	5 05	38	218	5 00
150	197	5 05	17	151	4 85
68	207	5 10	24	175	4 85
68	180	5 05	72	166	4 90
69	203	5 10	70	151	4 90
27	114	5 15	65	178	4 95
65	210	5 10	84	171	4 95
138	208	5 05	84	175	5 00
58	230	5 15	75	169	5 00
51	263	5 15	90	192	5 05
78	227	5 07½	53	299	5 05

SHEEP—There was only a moderate supply and with the fair demand prevailing salesmen soon closed out everything at about previous prices.

Representative sales:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No. Description.	Av.	Price
55 good muttons	109	$3 75
60 lambs	45	3 25
38 stockers	74	2 65
96 fair muttons	74	3 00
105 lambs	61	4 00

Horses and Mules.

HORSES.	
Heavy draft, extra	$160@225
Heavy draft, good	130@150
Saddlers, extra	150@200
Saddlers, good	100@140
Drivers, extra	175@225
Drivers, good	140@165
Street car, extra	120@135
Street car, good	90@120
Plugs, good to extra	30@ 55
Plugs, common	15@ 25
MULES.	
14 hands, 4 to 7 years	85@ 90
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years	100@105
15 hands, 4 to 7 years	115@125
15½ hands, extra	150@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra	165@200
Plugs, heavy	50@ 60

Live Stock by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 19,400; market fairly active on packing and shipping account, and prices 5c lower; light, $4.75@5.05; rough packing, $4.75@5.10; mixed and heavy packing and shipping, $4.90@5.10. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market stronger for desirable kinds; beefs, $3.50@4.60; cows, $1.50@3.25; stockers, $1.75@3; Texans, $3@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; market slow and a shade lower; natives, $3@4.35; Texans, $2.75@3.50.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—Receipts—Cattle, 850 head; hogs, 1,569 head. Cattle market strong and 5@10c higher; bulk, natives; few grassers, but not wanted. Hogs strong and 5@10c higher than Saturday's close; bulk, $4.40@4.90, top $5; choice, $4.85@4.95; mixed packers, $4.75@4.90; lights, $4.70@4.80; pigs, $4.50@4.60.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1887.

The following observations are taken at 7 a. m., 75th meridian time:

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Change in 24 h	Wind	Rainfall in 9 h.	State of Weather.
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.98	76	...	SW	...	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.96	76	- 4	S	...	Fair.
New Orleans	29.88	78	† 2	E	...	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.92	78	...	S	...	Clear.
Little Rock	29.90	76	† 6	Calm	...	Clear.
Galveston	29.82	80	† 4	E	.17	Clear.
Memphis	29.92	76	...	SW	...	Clear.
Nashville	29.94	72	- 2	Calm	...	Clear.
Louisville	29.90	72	- 2	SW	...	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.82	76	...	SW	.02	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.92	78	† 4	SE	...	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.88	72	- 2	W	.06	Cloudy.
Marquette, Mich.	29.78	68	† 4	SW	...	Fair.
Chicago	29.82	72	† 2	SW	...	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.70	60	- 4	NE	...	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.78	64	- 2	E	...	Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis.	29.84	60	- 8	S	...	Cloudy.
Davenport, Io.	29.80	76	† 4	E	...	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	29.92	76	- 2	SW	...	Clear.
St. Louis	29.86	82	...	SW	...	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.82	74	† 2	S	...	Fair.
Omaha	29.84	70	† 4	NE	...	Threat'g.
Moorhead, Minn.	29.74	62	...	NW	...	Cloudy.
St. Vincent	Miss.					
Bismarck, Dak.	29.90	56	- 6	NW	...	Clear.
Ft. Buford	29.94	54	- 4	W	...	Cloudy.
Ft. Assinaboine	Miss					
Deadwood	30.04	58	...	NE	...	Clear.
North Platte	29.76	64	- 2	W	...	Clear.
Denver	29.80	58	† 2	S	...	Clear.
West Las Animas	29.74	62	- 4	W	...	Clear.
Dodge City	29.82	70	† 4	SE	...	Clear.
Fort Elliot	29.82	70	† 2	S	...	Clear.
El Paso, Tex.	29.84	68	- 4	E	...	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.94	58	† 2	S	...	Clear.
San Francisco	29.76	54	- 4	W	...	Clear.

Dash (*—) indicates rainfall inappreciable; † indicates rise; - indicates fall; * thunder storm.

G. A. WEBER,
Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Indications for twenty-four hours commencing at 3 p. m. to-day:

For Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa—Generally fair weather; southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

For Kansas—Southerly winds; fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

The Central and Lower Mississippi River will continue to rise slowly; elsewhere the rivers fall or remain nearly stationary. Cautionary signals are ordered for Galveston.

THE RIVERS.

Local Report.

ARRIVALS.

E. C. Elliot, Grand Tower; Hudson, Grafton; Spread Eagle, Grafton; W. F. Nisbet, Cape Girardeau; Ironsides, Ohio; Polar Wave, Illinois River.

CLEARANCES.

W. F. Nisbet, Cape Girardeau; Hudson, Grafton; Spread Eagle, Grafton.

Shore Splashings.

The river is below the 17-foot mark and falling.

The Grafton boats were in and out on good time.

But little else than the regular Monday dullness on the front.

W. B. Dunlap of Gray's Iron Line is here registered at the Laclede.

There are any number of applications for the few positions in the office.

The Polar Wave brought down a tow of ice yesterday from the Illinois.

The E. C. Elliot came up from Grand Tower and returns at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

The Gen. Rucker, from the old historical Tennessee, is due in with a big trip of lumber.

The Anchor Line will have but one boat out to New Orleans this week, the City of St. Louis next Saturday.

The J. G. Chapman, from the Upper Mississippi, is looked for to-morrow, with a raft of lumber for the Eau Claire Company.

Harbor and Wharf Commissioner Murphy will make his appointments to-morrow. It is needless to add that there is much anxiety as to the result.

The Ironsides of Gray's Iron Line came up yesterday with two barges of iron. She brought six barges out of the Ohio, and will bring them up from there two at a trip. She went back last night.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, Ill., June 20.—River, 23 feet 1 inch; rising. Clear and hot. Arrived: De Soto, Memphis, 9 p. m.; City of St. Louis, New Orleans, 9; City of Cairo, St. Louis, 11; City of Florence, St. Louis, 1 a. m.; Iron Duke, Ohio, 4; My Choice, St. Louis, 10. Departed: Joseph Walton, St. Louis, 8 p. m.; De Soto, Cincinnati, 8; City of St. Louis, St. Louis, 10; City of Cairo, Vicksburg, 1 a. m.; City of Florence, Ohio, 1; John A. Wood, New Orleans, 4; S. L. Wood, New Orleans, 6.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 20.—River 14 feet 3 inches and falling. Departed last night: Drouillard, for Nashville. Arrived: Clyde, from Tennessee River. Weather clear. Thermometer 86 deg.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—River 12 feet 1 inch and falling. Clear. Thermometer 88. Arrived: Golden Rule, New Orleans, last night; Scotia, Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20, Noon.—River falling, 7 feet in the canal; 4 feet 10 inches on the falls. Clear and hot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 20.—River rising. Arrived: Ohio, from Cincinnati. Weather clear.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 20.—River 4 feet 8 inches and falling. Clear and warm.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—River 1 foot 7 inches and falling. Clear and warm.

Marine.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Arrived: Steamer City of Montreal from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Arrived: Steamer Arizona from Liverpool.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line.
U. S. MAIL AND BONDED LINE.
Packets for Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge and New Orleans leave Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Str. CITY OF ST. LOUIS .... O'Neal, Master
Leaves Saturday, June 25, at 5 p. m.
Packets for Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Hickman, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, Arkansas City and Vicksburg leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Str. BELLE MEMPHIS ...... Geo. Baker, Master
Will leave Tuesday, June 21, at 5 p. m.
Packet for Ste. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Chester, Wittenburg and Grand Tower.
Str. E. C. ELLIOT .... Lenox, Master
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m.
D. T. PRATHER, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

For Alton, Portage, Jersey Landing and Grafton.
Str. SPREAD EAGLE
Leaves daily at 3 p. m.
For freight rates apply on board or to L. P. D'ARCAMBAL, Agent.

CITY NEWS.

BIG bonanzas will now be offered for the balance of the season at D. Crawford & Co.'s to the members of the "Royal Stay-at-Home Club," to begin on Monday, with the whole large and most desirable spot-cash purchase from the export firm of James Hamilton & Co., 22 Hope street, Glasgow, Scotland. Every lady in the city should be at this great world's mart this week.

E. W. BROWNING has opened a lunch and dairy-room at No. 10 North Seventh street. Late of Browning's, for last sixteen years.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
922 Olive street. Set of teeth, $8.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

Peter Troy's Two Dollars' Worth of American Fireworks.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The progress made of late years in the business of manufacturing fireworks in this country has just received a remarkable illustration. Two dollars' worth of firecrackers, pin-wheels and penny Roman candles, bought in a New York fireworks shop, has convulsed the British Empire and a good part of the rest of the world, shaking Victoria on her throne and spoiling the taste of her jubilee pudding. All this was not the result of any careful preparation by a fireworks company anxious for a free "ad," but was partly patriotic affection in the heart of a Monroe street, New York, mother, and partly spontaneous combustion on the part of British detectives.

THOSE FIREWORKS

were never intended to tickle anything bigger than the 15-year-old heart of Willie Musgrave, or their sound to echo further than the home of Willie's uncle, where he will be spending his vacation from Mount Mellery Seminary, County Waterford, after July 15. Peter Troy is a young man who has relatives in County Tipperary, who are also relatives of Mrs. Helen Musgrave of No. 67 Monroe street in this city. Peter was going to visit his relatives and just before starting called on Mrs. Musgrave to tell her of his trip. It was suggested that the opportunity would be a good one to send to young Willie some American fireworks with which to celebrate the Fourth. Mr. Troy was willing to be the messenger, and $2 was forthwith invested in Roman candles, pin wheels, fire crackers, etc., which were packed in a little soap box with an old pair of trousers wrapped around them to keep them from being accidentally set off.

TWO NOTES

were also put in the box, one to the Tipperary relatives and one to the "little fellow," telling him that the next time they would send him more, but that these would have to do for the present. The box was sent to the steamer's dock, addressed to Mr. Troy, and nothing more was thought of it until the cable dispatches announced that a terrible dynamite plot had been discovered and an American, Peter Troy, landing from the Adriatic, had been arrested with the explosives.

In the house on Monroe street yesterday, there was unusual merriment over the affair, a merriment which probably is not shared by poor Mr. Troy, presumably sweltering in a Queenstown dungeon, until the "experts" who it is announced have been summoned to investigate the "infernal machines" have performed laparotomy on the penny Roman candles and amputations on the fire crackers and have submitted the pin-wheels to chemical tests.

Bee Line and Big Four.

Through Car Line to Cincinnati.

Trains leave St. Louis 8 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., daily.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati 7:15 p. m. and 7:10 a. m., daily.

Through without change of cars. Rates always as low as the lowest. Call at Bee Line ticket office for full information.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Great Damage Done to Crops in Various Parts of Illinois.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 20.—In his report to the trustees of the University of Illinois, Prof. Forbes, director of the State Laboratory of Natural History, states that Southern Illinois is peculiarly unfortunate this season in being over-run by injurious insects. In certain localities the Hessian fly has done great damage to the wheat crop, while in others the first planting of corn was almost wholly taken by cut-worms. In fact, in some places the last-named insects did not by any means confine their attacks to corn, but ate garden vegetables, oats and grass with equal relish. Some fields of oats were as completely cleaned out as if a mowing-machine had been run over them close to the ground. However, a hopeful indication for the future is to be found in the fact that an epidemic disease appeared among the worms and carried them off by thousands. This disease is caused by bacteria. The same disease has recently been found destroying great numbers of army-worms in Jackson County. The subject is being elaborately studied and experiments being made to see whether these bacteria cannot be propagated and used for destroying the great farm pests generally. In many portions of Southern Illinois there has been much complaint among farmers because of dying meadows; and one of the chief causes of this has recently been found to be the presence of an insect never heretofore reported as seriously injurious in America, though allied species are often frightly destructive in England. The insect is the young or larva of the common large mosquito, like crane flies, which eat off the grass roots just below the surface of the soil. The chinchbug is again at work throughout a large portion of the area infested last year, and experiments have been begun to test the influence of various fertilizers in supporting the farm crops against their attacks.

There has also been throughout a large portion of the State, north as well as south, an extraordinary outbreak of the corn root web worm, an insect which has only been known to entomologists a few years, but which has increased with such rapidity that thonsands of acres of corn have been destroyed by it this season. Field and laboratory experiments have lately been made which indicate that its ravages may be successfully checked by the application of arsenical poisons.

Excursion Tickets

Now on sale to Cincinnati and return by the Bee Line and Big Four

THROUGH CAR LINE,

only $9.30 round-trip tickets, good to return until June 25.

POISONED.

Bijou, a Once Famous and Aged Elephant, Dead.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Bijou, a famous elephant that has been before the American public for sixty years, was killed by poison last Saturday night at the World's Museum, where it had been suffering from old age and disease. Poison had been prepared in capsules, which were concealed in chocolate caramels. Dr. Al Watts offered one to the great beast as it lay upon its side. Bijou took it with great deliberation, swallowed it, and looked up for more. All that had been prepared were given, and then the result was awaited. The poison used was the same Dr. Watts used in dispatching homeless dogs. It did its work thoroughly. Just 45 minutes after the first bit of candy had been placed in its mouth Bijou was dead. For a few minutes there had been convulsive workings of the legs and body, the great head was partially lifted from the ground and then fell back; the eyes became fixed, and without another tremor Bijou passed away. While seven grains of the poison would kill a man, a pound was used to bring about a similar result with Bijou. The elephant weighed 4,500 pounds and was strong in proportion. It was a male elephant of the African species and some 75 years old.

Globe Furnishing Department.

Fifty dozen unlaundered re-enforced linen bosom shirts, at 35c and 45c; fifty dozen night shirts at 50c; 100 dozen fine balbriggan underwear at 50c and 75c, this week at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

SLOSSON RETURNS

AND CHATS ABOUT PATTI AND HER CASTLE IN WALES.

A Marvel of a Billiard Room—The St. Louis Browns and the National League—Record of Stolen Bases This Season—The Champions Stoned in Baltimore by the Crowd—Sporting News—Diamond Sparks.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 20.—One of the first passengers who came ashore when the ship Umbria touched her pier on Saturday was Geo. F. Slosson, the young Chicago billiard-player. He had just come from Wales, where he had been the guest of Mme. Adelina Patti and Sig. Nicolini at Craig-y-Nos, Patti's castle. He had a great time at the castle, and he talked about the visit with enthusiasm. He started with Sig. Nicolini and the diva on May 14, and on the 22d they arrived at the castle. The castle stands out upon a crag away up on the side of one of the Welsh mountains, and it looked grotesquely to the young American. The diva has made so many whimsical additions to the original pile that it is hard to make head or tail of the accumulated designs. The interior was a revelation to the visitor. He said it was fairly bewildering in the magnificence of the furnishings. Both the diva and her husband are

BILLIARD ENTHUSIASTS,

and they lavished money in fitting up the billiard parlor. It is in the northern wing of the castle on the first floor. A rich partition divides the parlor into two apartments. In one is an English pocket billiard-table, as big as the old-fashioned American table, and in addition to this is an American table. The latter is a marvel of costly workmanship. It is made of antique oak richly inlaid with ebony and silver and bronze plaques. Soft carpets cover the floor, expensive paintings hang on the wall and near the frescoed ceiling is a gallery for a string orchestra. A grand piano stands in one corner of the room. The orchestra does not play there any more though, for its music has been transplanted by an orchestrion that is set in a partition. The diva spent $150,000 in perfecting it. The orchestrion is inlaid with bronze too and with fitting cylinders that will play 150 operas. The diva had the music started when Slosson went into the parlor to play an exhibition game with her. It sounded to him like the music of an orchestra of sixty pieces and filled the castle with melody. The collection of cues in the billiard parlor is a remarkable one. It contains sticks that were presented to the diva and Nicolini by many admirers. Among them is one from President Diaz, others from Vignaux, young Schaefer and Dion, Patti's tutor. There are also four of different design that Slosson himself presented to Patti. Another wing in the southern end of the castle is furnished on the same scale of splendor as a breakfast-room and beyond that are two long conservatories. The first is used as a dining-room and amid its plants and flowers the diva and her guests sit down to the evening banquet. The other conservatory is full of little cascades and singing birds and the atmosphere is laden with the mingled perfumes of many kinds of flowers. In this conservatory the diva takes her evening promenade with Sig. Nicolini. At night the whole main floor was aglow with clusters of electric lights. When Slosson first viewed sunrise from the crest of the crag in front of the castle he says the valley spread out away below him like a view of fairy land. Running through the fertile prospect like a silver thread was the trout stream where Patti catches trout. She owns many miles of the stream. Beyond the stream reached by a rustic bridge stretches the park. Four miles away is Sig. Nicolini's hunting grounds and a salmon stream. Of this stream the diva owns several miles too. Slosson found that Patti ruled the little domain like a queen. She appeared to be immensely popular wherever she went. Whenever she picked out a team from her stables of sixteen fine horses, and had the team hitched up to one of her ten carriages, the Welshmen and their wives vied in doing homage to her. Slosson remained at the castle for a fortnight, and during that time Mrs. Wasserman, a married daughter of Banker Jesse Seligman, was one of the guests. Slosson was to have stayed three months, but business affairs compelled him to cut the visit short and come home. He went to Paris to try and arrange a match or two

WITH VIGNAUX,

but the negotiations came to nothing. He got to Paris just in time to see the grand prize race and drop 500 francs on the Baron. In his four days' stay in London he saw the close of the great 15,000 point match between Peel and Mitchell. Peel won after a tight struggle. The play was scientific, but Slosson does not think it compares in this respect with what American players can do with the cue. Slosson started early last evening for Michigan where he is to visit relatives and after three days' stay he will go back home to Chicago. Before he started last evening he wrote to Daly, the cushion-carrom champion, expressing a hope that the proposed cushion-carrom tournaments to be held in this city and Chicago would be successfully arranged. The plan is to have Schaefer and Sexton and Daly and Slosson play, each putting up $250, with $1,000 added. Slosson offered to play Daly a home and home match at cushion carroms in this city and Chicago each for $500 a side, in case the tournaments were not arranged for. There seems to be some doubt about Schaefer's entering.

Sixty Times at Bat.

The Browns drew out the largest crowd since the days of the Champion Reds in 1869, yesterday at Cincinnati. The crowd hissed Welch for some unknown reason, but that did not seem to interfere with the center-fielder's work, for he scored three times, made five hits and two put outs. King and Bushong were battery for the Browns, and Smith and Corkhill and Keenan for Cincinnati. The score of the game showed that the Browns were sixty times at the bat, made twenty-three runs, thirty-two hits and two errors. The Cincinnatis were thirty-six times at the bat, made four runs, twelve hits and four errors. McQuade umpired.

Ball on Foreign Fields.

Played yesterday, Association: At New York—Brooklyn, 9; Mets, 5.

Played Saturday, Association: At New York—Mets, 7; Athletics, 4. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 3.

League: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 6. At New York—New York, 5; Boston, 2. At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 18; Pittsburg, 1. At Chicago—Chicago, 18; Detroits, 6.

St. Louis and the League.

In an interview Saturday at Pittsburg President Von der Ahe said that unless he received better treatment at the hands of the Association managers he would desert the Association and go into the League. Just at present the leading managers of the League are quite anxious to have the Browns in their fold. In fact President Day of New York is enthusiastic on the subject, and says that if Mr. Von der Ahe will bring his famous club into the League he will be guaranteed that the profits he will make the first year will more than repay him for the trouble. With such clubs as Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York playing ball in St. Louis every day, Mr. Day says, the people here would be only too willing to pay an admission of 50 cents and that the money thus made would counterbalance any loss the club might sustain on the abandonment of Sunday games. Mr. Day is not far from right. The Browns are too fast a club for the Association, and would be a factor in the League race which would make it possess twice the interest that it does already. If Mr. Von der Ahe decides on joining the League he will be backed up by the people of this city.

The Stolen-Base Record.

The addition of the stolen-base column to the scoring rules, made for the first time this season, was a just recognition of one of the most important and interesting features, which contribute so materially to the success of the national game. It is undeniably a fact that the framers of the national playing rules, were guided in a great measure, in the acceptance of this innovative feature, by the unexampled work of the St. Louis Browns in their masterly efforts in this department of the game. The champions' base-running attracted universal attention and gave them world-wide reputation as base-runners. Nothing in the history of base ball has ever equalled, much less surpassed, the champions' daring and successful long "slides for life," and spectators not only in St. Louis, but throughout the land take delight in their warm and enthusiastic recognition of this great feature of the game. Capt. Comiskey is really the father of the enterprising snap and dare-devil recklessness of the skillful base-running of the champions, and he has "coached" it to a standard which cannot well be excelled. The following list of stolen bases shows the work of the champions thus far this season, including the game of yesterday. Exclusive of the Louisville-St. Louis games of April 19 and 20, of which no official record is given on stolen bases, the following is the total of all the other championship games played thus far. Capt. Comiskey leads, with Welch and Latham close on his heels, and the rest of the string distanced: Comiskey, 51; Welch, 50; Latham, 50; Gleason, 16; O'Neill, 8; Foutz, 14; Robinson, 36; Sylvester, 15; Bushong, 15; Caruthers, 18; King, 5; Boyle, 0. Hudson has 1 thus far.

Big Attendance in Baltimore.

Saturday's Baltimore American says: As Thursday's game was drawn any number of inquiries have come to the American regarding the payment of bets. "Many Sports" ask: "A bets B $100 that the Baltimore Club do not win two out of four games." A wins. Again A bets B the Baltimore Base Ball Club would not win either of the two latter games (Thursday's or Friday's). Thursday's game being a draw, B contends he has won, because the Baltimores did not lose the first game. C bets D St. Louis would win both games (Thursday's and Friday's). Thursday's being a draw, D contends he has won, because the St. Louis Club did not win the first game. Another is that M bets P $2 to $3 that Baltimore would win on Thursday. All these bets are off.

The Baltimore spectators do not like the absence of coaching.

Von der Ahe sat on the bench with his players yesterday. He was very sore over the Welch matter.

McQuaid did not meet with a very warm reception yesterday. He had little to say about Thursday's game.

Greenwood resumed his position at second base yesterday. He complained of feeling very sore about the neck and head, but outside of this was feeling well.

The St. Louis series, just closed, has been the greatest ever known in Baltimore, and it will be a great many days before the scenes will again occur. According to the official figures 37,000 persons paid admission in the four days. This does not include over 3,000 ladies, who were admitted free. A number of ladies, who went on the field, of course had to pay. In the series St. Louis won two games, lost one and had one drawn game. In the four contests St. Louis secured thirty-six runs, sixty-one hits (forty eight clean), with a total of fifty-eight bases and nineteen errors. Baltimore had twenty-eight runs, forty-seven hits (thirty-three clean), with a total of forty-six bases and twenty-four errors. St. Louis, as will be seen, played nearly an even game with the home team, and the home team certainly made a good showing.

Stoned by the Crowd.

The outrages to which the Brown Stocking team was subjected in Baltimore, it would appear, did not stop with the manifestations on the ball field. The latest reports have it that they were stoned by the people on their way from the park to their hotel. When the team reached Cincinnati the players complained bitterly of their treatment in Baltimore. They hold that Welch was in no way to blame for knocking Greenwood down, as he stood right on the line as the former ran to second base, and he had no alternative but to run over him to reach the base. When the Browns left the grounds, they say, they were stoned by the crowd, Caruthers and Latham both receiving painful injuries. Latham has preserved the stone which struck him on the head, and will bring it home as a trophy of the Baltimore riot. "The Baltimore Sun stated the next morning," said Latham, "that we had been hit with pebbles, but they were the largest sized pebbles I ever saw."

The Latest Base Ball Move.

The Cincinnati Enquirer discredits the twelve club league idea, but it falls back upon another "sensation" which it plays as a dark horse. It says: The base ball sensationalists have not had much to say the past week on the proposed twelve club league scheme. They have subsided, and it is just as well that they have. At the present writing there is nothing in the scheme. Not a single move has been made looking toward the formation of such an organization. All the columns of slush that has been written on the subject is the vaporing of a few sensationalists who have taken some wild rumors and contorted them into alleged facts in order to manufacture a sensation. While these fairy-story writers are wasting their efforts writing up a myth they might turn their talents in a more profitable direction. There is a base-ball sensation of the all-wool-and-a-yard-wide kind lying slumbering in the embryonic state which seems likely to develop into a large-sized and healthy item. The writer does not know just what is contemplated or what interest will be affected by this move if it ever develops. He is in position to know, however, that communications have been passing between various base ball officials, and that a movement of some sort is contemplated. He does not believe that it is the intention of the promoters to bring about a consolidation of the two organizations; in fact, it would be detrimental to the best interests of one of the clubs represented in the deal. It is a hard matter to fathom the move, but it is expected to show on the surface inside of a week or two.

Diamond Sparks.

A dying ball player in Albany the other day said, "I am going home." A friend of his said afterwards that it was the first time he had ever known the deceased to get past third base.

Ramsey was batted very freely in the East, and the Louisville management are now anxious to dispose of their once famous south-paw twirler. They offered him to the Cincinnatis for Mullane, and a good bonus besides.

The Detroit President is preparing formal charges against Umpire Grace Pearce for saying he had been offered $200 by two Detroit players to throw a game to them. President Young thinks the task will be in finding out who is the liar.

George McGinnis will be released by the Cincinnati management. There was no effort made to sell him by President Stern, as an unconditional release will give him a much better opportunity to secure a desirable position. He has pitched some very good games for the Cincinnatis, was always a gentleman and was very popular, both with the players and the base ball public, whose good wishes go with him.—[Commercial Gazette.

Umpire Powers has been subjected to much undeserved abuse here, yet he is the first umpire since Manager Gaffney's time that has been careful to see that Washington got all it was entitled to against the strong clubs. The fault we have to find with him is that he is altogether too arbitrary in exercising his authority when a team captain wishes to discuss an interpretation of the rules with him. Otherwise he is excellent.—[Washington Capital.

There is something wrong with the players of the Philadelphia Club. Most of them seem to take but little interest in the game. Not long ago one of the players said: "If the men had been paid the salaries they asked for they would now be playing better ball. But, instead of coming to terms quietly with the old men, the club experimented with a lot of youngsters at a cost of $3,000 or $4,000 and cut that amount from the salaries of the regular team. None of the youngsters proved good enough to keep, so the money paid out on them was a dead loss."

The St. Louis players entered the field quietly, as usual. They were received with some applause, though not of so cordial a character as that which had greeted them on the previous days. A few started to hiss, whereupon the applause was redoubled in vigor, the audience being apparently determined not to lay themselves liable to the charge of discourtesy. Of course, Welch was eagerly looked for. He was not expected, and he was not there. All of the other players, however, had come, except Comiskey, who subsequently made his appearance in company with Von der Ahe. The doughty manager of the champions walked straight across the field to the St. Louis' bench, determined this time to be on hand and take part in the scrimmage, should any arise. The Baltimore players were heartily greeted with applause when they arrived on the field. If there was any ill-feeling between the players of the two clubs on Thursday, it appeared to be entirely allayed yesterday, and they were very cordial and good-natured toward each other.—[Baltimore Exchange.

The Little Diamond.

The Spikers defeated the Targee Reds by a score of 13 to 11 yesterday.

West Ends yesterday defeated the Sun Rising Social Club by a score of 21 to 5.

The Strauss' Photos defeated the St. Louis Reds at Athletic Park, Nineteenth and Pine streets, yesterday by the one-sided score of 18 to 6.

The St. Louis Embroidery Works Club defeated the Clintons by a score of 19 to 9 yesterday. The feature of the game was the pitching and batting of Larry Kehrett of St. Louis.

In a matched game the Delicatessens defeated the Comptons at Nineteenth and Pine by the score of 21 to 3. The Delicatessens would like to hear from any restaurant or hotel nine in the city.

The Emerald Cadets yesterday were again defeated by the Walsh Zouaves' nine by a score of 13 to 9. The features of the game were the battery work of Glynn and Atkinson and the slugging of the Walsh Zouaves.

The Edwin Forest Club went over to Belleville yesterday and defeated the R. Hill nine of that place by a score of 8 to 7. The features of the game were the fine pitching of Quinn, the fielding of Moutton, and the battery of Langenkamp of the Edwin Forest.

The Little Bushongs have organized with the following players: H. Bauman, c.; W. Sudhoff, p.; A. Kammerel, 1b.; G. Sudhoff, 2b.; L. Thomas, 3b.; B. Holtzhaus, ss.; E. Beison, r.f.; W. Debree, l.f.; F. Qwan, c.f. F. Tamme is manager and would like to hear from all clubs under 13 years old.

Horses at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—The horses at Washington Park were worked for the first time yesterday morning. As early as 3:30 a. m. both inside and outside tracks were covered with flyers and later on over 700 were taking exercise. All eyes were turned on Volante as he came swinging along, but the famous son of Grinstead was not sent out for speed, being merely galloped, but this was enough to show in what splendid form he is. Terra Cotta made a mile and a quarter in 2:12, finishing easily and Jim Gore was sent along for a quiet mile, which he completed in 1:46¼. Unite showed most excellent form and was sent for a very fast mile, the time, however, not being taken, and then everything gave way to Miss Ford, who, turfmen say, can have the Derby if she wants it. The track talk, however, is that Baldwin prefers to win with Goliah, if he can, rather than Miss Ford, and there is no doubt that the horse is being gotten ready for the race. It is generally admitted that Baldwin has a mortgage on Saturday's big event, and his preference for winning with Goliah instead of Miss Ford is that he would like a son of Grimstead to again capture the prize. Goliah is looking well, and yesterday did his work in a satisfactory way.

The Suburban.

The big Suburban handicap was run at Sheepshead Bay Saturday over a track made heavy by rain. The race, the value of which is about $10,000, was won by Mr. A. J. Cassat's bay colt Eurus, with Fairfax stables' gray colt Oriflamme second. The time was 2:12.

Gentlemen's Driving Club.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gentlemen's Driving Club is called for noon to-morrow at the office of the Salvage Corps, No. 711 Locust street.

The Heavy-Weights.

Macon says: It is about time the heavy-weights were doing something. Sullivan is out of the question for the time being, if not for all time. Pat Sheedy says he will take him to England in the fall, and perhaps he may. Then again, perhaps he may not. As I have frequently had occasion to remark before, "Sullivan's plans are subject to frequent modifications." I got a letter the other day asking me if I didn't think that John could lick Kilrain with his right hand alone. I now say publicly that I don't think anything of the kind, and I am satisfied that Sullivan doesn't either, else he would be after Jacob and that "dog-collar" with a sharp stick. Meanwhile Kilrain doesn't seem a bit anxious to bother Pat Killen, and the only big ones who seem to really mean business are Peter Nolan and John P. Clowe. By the way, Jack Fogarty's head is getting well very rapidly, and he wouldn't mind giving Nolan a whirl himself. Jack has grown very big of late, and now weighs 180 pounds. He, as a novice, gave Jack Dempsey the hardest fight he ever had, and it was not until forty-six rounds were contested that Fogarty was declared out of it. He has improved greatly in size, strength and skill since then, the only drawback being a broken right hand. He thinks that the rest he has given that has improved it so that it will stand work again, and he would like very much to try it on Peter. He would prefer, however, a preliminary bout with the St. Joe Kid first. Jack and Jimmy Ryan are sparring partners, and as the Kid rather had the best of Jimmy when they met at Johnny Clark's Jack would like to show Lemuel that there is one member of the firm that he can't take liberties with.

Bicycle Budget.

The League membership is now 10,002, within 262 of the whole number enrolled last year.

Dr. Beckwith, ex-president of the L. A. W., has sued D. H. Renton for libel, growing out of his arrest by Renton.

The Mobile (Ala.) wheelmen, who have always been ruled off the shell roads in the city's vicinity, propose to assert their rights, and to that end have organized a club.

The Illinois Division's meet will be at Peoria, July 3 and 4. July 3, at 9 a. m., a tour will be made to Chillicothe, Ill., twenty-five miles. On the 4th there will be a business meeting, a parade, and a ride to Prospect hill.

The third annual meet of the Maryland Division occurs at Baltimore to-day and yesterday. To-night there will be a lantern parade. The official programme, which is a bundle of pretty conceits, is got up in a semi-humorous vein.

Thomas Nichols, at one time Garfield's private secretary, is trying to form a company to build a tricycle railroad. The cars are to be forty-six inches wide, and are to run on a single track, suspended above existing railroad tracks. Nichols says that a speed of 220 miles an hour can be reached in this way, and that the journey from New York to San Francisco can be made in a day.

Hal Greenwood, in preparation for his race with Percy Stone, rode to De Soto and back yesterday. He was accompanied by Belden and Jordan. Belden staid with Greenwood both ways, but a header going down laid Jordan off at De Soto. They left St. Louis at about 4 a. m. and got back about 8 p. m. The road on account of the drouth is simply execrable and some of the hills could not be ridden down. Dust and looseness of surface are the only trouble with the road-bed and Hal thinks an easy rain would make it all right again.

Increased Suburban Facilities.

The very complete and extensive suburban train service of the Missouri Pacific Railway and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway is such as to place Suburban points within easy access and convenience, not only for those who desire to make their homes outside of the city, but also enabling St. Louisans to pass the day or evening with their friends in the country and return home at a seasonable hour.

Of these suburban points, many are well adapted, on account of the surroundings, as most eligible spots for picnic parties, of which these may be named: St. Paul, twenty-four miles from the city, located on the beautiful Meramec River; Creve Cœur Lake, which is favorably known for its boating facilities and good fishing, with a finely catered restaurant to appease the appetites of the hungry; Montesano, on the Mississippi River, with its many springs of fine waters and verdure-clad rolling ground, heavily shaded from the sun's piercing rays.

Of the train service on the Missouri Pacific Railway, between St. Louis and Kirkwood, there are twelve trains each way daily; between St. Louis and Creve Cœur Lake, six trains each way; between St. Louis and St. Paul, three trains each way.

On the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway between St. Louis and Carondelet there are eighteen trains each way daily; between St. Louis and Montesano, four trains each way.

With daily accommodation trains between St. Louis and Arcadia, located in one of the most beautiful valleys of the Ozark range of mountains, 700 feet above the City of St. Louis.

In order to place these suburban points within reach of all, the Missouri Pacific Railway system have made very low rates of fare for all classes of commutation tickets, which, with the pocket schedules of the suburban trains of the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain route, will be furnished on application at the ticket offices of those companies in St. Louis or at the stations on the line.

Ask for the "One Summer Day," replete with information regarding suburban excursion points.

Threatened Uprising of Negroes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 20.—Col. J. H. Traynham of the Governor's staff, and Adjutant-General Bonham are still in Laurens, investigating the threatened uprising of negroes. The Laurens' Guards are under arms awaiting orders from the Governor. The trouble is centered eighteen miles from the town of Laurens. The excitement and alarm in this county is unabated.

They Will Not Do It.

Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasant to take and mild in their operation. Smaller than ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vials; virtues unimpaired. By druggists.

KEEP COOL.

It being decreed that mankind shall wear Clothing—even during the summer months—we offer as substitutes for the lamented fig-leaf style of dress:

3,000 Best American Seersucker Coats and Vests, worth $3.50....For $2.00
2,500 Extra Warp Seersucker Coats and Vests, worth $3.50....For $2.50
1,800 Plain and Fancy Silk Warp Mohair Coats and Vests, worth $5 and $6....For $3.50
1,750 Extra Quality Mohair Coats and Vests, in small checks and stripes, worth $6 to $8....For $4.00
2,200 Fine French Faced Mohair Coats and Vests, worth $7.50....Which will go for $4.50
2,200 Silk-Faced Mohair Coats and Vests, in plain, pin checks and plaids, 15 styles, worth $8.50....For $5.00
1,600 Silk Luster (10 styles) Double-Front Coats and Vests, worth $8.50 and $10....Go for $6 and $6.50
300 French Flannel Coats and Vests (latest craze), At $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00
250 Genuine Pongee Coats and Vests, worth $10 and $12, Go for $8.50
100 Fancy Shades Drap d'Ete Coats and Vests, worth $10, Go for $7.00
2,500 Boys' Seersucker Coats and Vests....$1.75

THIN SUITS FOR GENTS, THIN SUITS FOR YOUTHS,
THIN SUITS FOR BOYS, THIN SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

NORFOLK COATS

For Vacation, Fishing, Driving, Sketching, Botanizing.

We Are Showing Norfolks

Worth $6......For $4 and $5. Worth $7..........For $4.50.
Worth $7.50..........For $5.

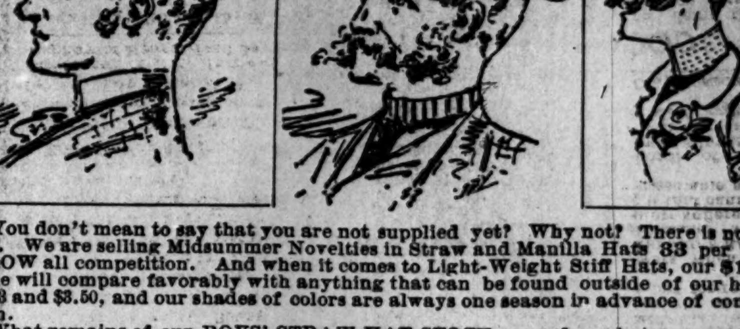
☛ See our great line BLUE SERGE SUITS For $15.00, $18.50 and $20.00. ☚

The Dressiest, Neatest Suits of the season.

FAMOUS

JOSEPH SPECHT, President,

NINETEENTH CENTURY DEALERS in Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Cloaks, Wraps, Trunks, Valises, Rubber Goods & Garments, BROADWAY AND MORGAN. St. Louis.



What About a Hat?

You don't mean to say that you are not supplied yet? Why not? There is no excuse. We are selling Midsummer Novelties in Straw and Manilla Hats 33 per cent BELOW all competition. And when it comes to Light-Weight Stiff Hats, our $1.90 grade will compare favorably with anything that can be found outside of our house for $3 and $3.50, and our shades of colors are always one season in advance of competition.

What remains of our BOYS' STRAW HAT STOCK goes for what you want to pay for it. * * * * We submit it to your conscience.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
N. E. CORNER BROADWAY AND PINE.

WHEN SWOPE MAKES A "CUT"
ON SHOES HE CUTS ON
THE BEST MAKES OF FULL LINES!

As represented heretofore, we are selling Burt and Mears', Barrister and other first-class brands of MEN'S LOW SHOES AT CUT PRICES.

ALL OUR $6.50 AND $6.75 LINES at $5.00.

A full line of LADIES' LOW WEAR at LOWEST PRICES, all of the finest quality and LATEST STYLES.

JOEL SWOPE & BRO.
311 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

☛ Send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

SAINT LOUIS CITY BONDS.

Subscriptions to a limited amount will be received at the following Banks, AT PAR, until June 25th, 1887, for St. Louis City 20-Year Gold Renewal Bonds, bearing 3.65 per cent interest. City Bonds maturing June 25th and July 1st, 1887, will be taken in exchange:

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, Corner Fourth and Franklin avenue.
FRANKLIN BANK, Corner Fourth and Morgan streets.
LACLEDE BANK, Corner Third and Pine streets.
STATE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Corner Third and Vine streets.
MULLANPHY SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Cass avenue and Broadway.
LAFAYETTE BANK, Corner Broadway and Merchant.
CONTINENTAL BANK, Corner Fourth and Olive streets.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Liberals swept Hungary in the elections just closed.

A pronounced shock of earthquake was felt in South Carolina yesterday.

Herman Rothchild, aged 75, a wealthy farmer of Southville, Ky., hanged himself yesterday.

Fred Huber, a German, aged 32, was killed at Irwin, Io., Saturday, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Gus Weber, conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, was killed at North McGregor, Io., Saturday.

While 250 pilgrims were crossing the Danube River near Paks the vessel was capsized and over one hundred were lost.

The yardmen of the Rio Grande Railway at Pueblo, Colo., went on a strike yesterday for shorter hours and more pay.

Patrick Barrett and Ed Mooney, two men injured in the mine explosion at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Saturday, died yesterday.

Miss Emma Deshon, a prominent society lady of Little Rock, Ark., died Saturday night after an illness of several weeks.

Wm. Jones, a peace-maker was fatally stabbed in a general row at Dayton, Tenn., yesterday, by a man named Cox.

Miss McHarg of the Salvation Army was fatally injured in an attack of a mob upon the Salvationists at Quebec last evening.

Ben Bevy attacked and fatally wounded James Boaker and Joseph Frizzell, at Nashville, Saturday night. All were colored.

Benj. Frazi, aged 60, night watchman at Austin's foundry, Cleveland, O., was murdered Saturday night by some unknown parties.

At a jubilee celebration at Liverpool, England, yesterday, Socialists and Orangemen had a pitched battle in which many were bruised.

Edward E. Thomas, aged 40, was killed by his 15-year-old stepson, Willie Wingard, yesterday at Savannah, Ga. The boy killed him for abusing his mother.

Huber de Bruler, aged 14, was drowned in the river at Evansville, Ind., yesterday. A boat containing him and five companions capsized. The others were rescued.

A young lady broke her leg and several women and children were seriously hurt in a panic in a circus at Wellsville, O., Saturday night, caused by an unruly elephant.

Richard Smith, colored, aged 7, on trial at Memphis, Tenn., for the murder of a 6-months old baby, was acquitted Saturday afternoon. The prisoner slept through most of his trial.

William O'Brien was given a tremendous reception at Dublin last evening. His carriage was hauled by the populace, heading a procession that extended two miles. The demonstration was the most imposing seen for years.

Charles Doscher, a respectable married man, was ducked in the village fountain at Flushing, N. Y., Saturday night by a vigilance committee organized to duck all married men found out after 11 p. m.

COMMENCING June 19, the "Vandalia Line and C., H. & D." will run solid trains between St. Louis and Cincinnati with Pullman Palace sleeping cars attached. Night Express leaves Union Depot daily at 7:30 p. m., and daily (except Sunday) elegant new parlor cars will leave Union Depot on Day Express at 7:15 a. m. for Cincinnati, without change, via the same line.

This in no way changes the old established Vandalia and Pennsylvania Route, double daily line of through cars to Columbus, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, which leave Union Depot at 9:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. as heretofore.

Call at ticket office, 100 North Fourth street, or Union Depot for tickets and sleeping or parlor car accommodations.

Plymouth's Pulpit.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was occupied yesterday morning by the Rev. Charles E. Stowe of Hartford, Conn., son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and nephew of Henry Ward Beecher.

Booming the Vandalia and C., H. & D.

The Vandalia and C., H. & D. Cincinnati through line will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return on June 20 and 21, good to return until June 26, at $9.30, and to Indianapolis and return at $8, with same limits. Also, *very low* rates one way. Ticket office 100 North Fourth street.

WANT TO MAKE FRIENDS.

The Overtures of the German Imperial Family to Prof. Esmark.

Special Cablegram to the POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, June 20.—When Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenberg-Sendorburg married Prof. Esmark, one of Germany's greatest surgeons, she was snubbed and ignored by her family, who considered the marriage a frightful mesalliance. The Princess, who is Prince Christian's sister, never complained of the treatment, but lived happily in retirement with the husband of her choice. The imperial family, now desiring the advice of the professor as to the Prince's throat, have made overtures of conciliation. Although they are rather afraid of being snubbed themselves, they are preparing the way by offering to ennoble the professor and by making a very pretty display of renewed affection for the Princess, his wife.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
DR PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

IT FEELS GOOD.

Shooting and Sharp Pains that seem to cut through you like a knife, are instantly relieved in one minute by placing a Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster over the spot where the pain originates. No other plaster or liniment or appliance can be compared with this new, original, elegant and never-failing antidote to pain and inflammation. 25c at druggists; five for $1.00; or postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.